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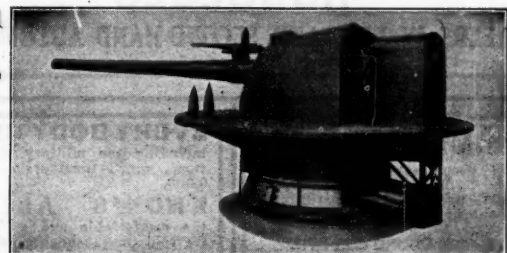
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## RULERS AND WAR.

One of the most amusing things of late, if such a subject can have any aspect of humor, is the effort at reply which some of our contemporaries have made following our editorials on the improbability of this war ending large armaments. "Life" in its endeavor to show that the present war was not made by the people, but by the people's rulers, goes so far as to assert that our own Civil War was not made by the Southern people, but by a "handful of cotton barons." The recollections of those who lived through our Civil War period can be drawn upon for proof that during the war the common belief in the South, and that of many at the North, was that Lincoln was responsible for the war. It is customary for the ruler of a country at the time of a conflict, if he is much in evidence, whether he be president, emperor or king, to become the embodiment of the people in opposition, and to him is ascribed the responsibility for the war.

It would be instructive for Life to tell us who made the American War of Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War and the Spanish-American War. Some day it may dawn upon Life that a people ready to endure the stern discipline of compulsory military service rather than yield to the enervating influences of a long peace are quite able to undertake a war of their own volition and are not likely to be a tool in the hands of their ruler. At the time the Balkan Allies were engaged in war against the Turks in 1912-13 not a word was said about that being a king-made war; then it could not be loudly enough proclaimed throughout Christendom that it was a righteous war, designed to drive the hated Moslem out of Europe. That no ruler figured in a war where differing religions was concerned was very patent, but where people of the same religious faith are fighting the conclusion is jumped to that some potentate must be to blame.

Just why rulers are endowed with attributes of the Evil One while the people are clothed with moral perfection is something that is not quite plain to one who understands that, generally speaking, the ruler is no better and no worse than the people he rules, especially in this day of legislatures. We ourselves know how the insensate clamor of the yellow press helped to precipitate the Spanish War, and columns were printed before Italy's entrance into this war about the crowds that marched on the palace demanding that the King yield and plunge Italy into the conflict. We have read and re-read the accounts of the jubilation of the people in Vienna when they heard that their ambassador had been recalled from Belgrade and there had come at last the opportunity to avenge themselves upon the hated Serbians. This effort to unload upon rulers the responsibility for wars to-day is a silly attempt to put the people in the position of "dumb, driven cattle," and thus to take from their shoulders their share of blame. It is an insult to the intelligence of the twentieth century to say that people like the Germans, Austrians, French and British are the tools of their rulers. Kings, diplomats, presidents, congresses, parliaments and other representatives of the people may make errors that lead to wars, but that is not to say that the people en masse, if acting in the same circumstances, would not have made the same blunders. Human nature is not infallible, and emperors, kings and foreign secretaries are all touched with the liability to make mistakes. But when a whole people get behind their ruler and urge him on, rushing to the colors by the millions to fight for their country, without being compelled by conscription, how absurd it

is to say that in this enlightened age the people do not know what they are fighting for.

If Life will consult Chapter 3 of Updyke's "Diplomacy of the War of 1812" he will find that New England took the attitude of passive resistance to the war, furnishing neither men nor money to any considerable extent, the claim being made that the war was directed by the South and West against the commercial section of the country. The Governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut denied that the Federal Government had the power to make a draft upon the state Militia for carrying on the war. So pronounced was the popular indignation in Massachusetts respecting the war that at the public funeral of the immortal Captain Lawrence, of the U.S.S. Chesapeake, the state officers and other leading citizens refused to attend. The Boston Gazette, a Federalist newspaper, asked whether there was "a Federalist, a patriot in America, who conceives it his duty to shed his blood for Bonaparte, for Madison or Jefferson and that host of ruffians in Congress who have set their faces against the United States for years and have spirited up the brutal part of the populace to destroy us."

So strong was the anti-war feeling in New England that in England it was believed that the disposition of the Eastern states to secede from the Union would probably frighten Madison into ratifying the treaty of peace. Indeed, it was suggested that if Madison should refuse to ratify the treaty the British government should immediately propose to make a separate treaty with the New England states, which it was believed could be accomplished. (See Liverpool to Castlereagh, Dec. 23, 1814, and Wellington's supplementary despatches, IX., 495.) We mention these incidents in our national history to show that in every country in every war there have been those who have said that the people were being hoodwinked by their rulers. However, the verdict of history in the case of the War of 1812 is that the people of the United States knew what they were fighting for, and we have no doubt that posterity will refuse to give the present-day rulers a larger share of responsibility for this war than we are willing to give to the Presidents who directed our national affairs in time of conflict.

## PREPARE AGAINST WHAT?

The New Republic wants this country not to go ahead with measures of military preparedness until it ascertains what we are preparing against; that is, what foreign policy of what country we are seeking to protect ourselves against. Its idea is that the big Powers have not been blindly going on with their preparations without a clear-cut idea of how ultimately they would have to use their armaments and that they did not arm in a vague general way, but rather with a well defined purpose and with a visualized possibility of danger as the stimulus for this military development. "But what nations," it asks, "are likely to take the sword against us? Is it England or Germany or Japan; is it the Quadruple Entente or the Dual Alliance? Surely it is not mere editorial writing, but sound strategy, to think out the terms of your preparedness. Nations do not arm in the abstract; they arm against potential enemies. When Turkey collapsed in the Balkan war, Germany added several army corps. She did it, as Prince Bülow tells us, because she felt that the weakening of Turkey was a weakening of Germany. When England has prepared her naval estimates in the last ten years she has built them to meet Germany. She did not build them to meet us, or France, or Japan. She built them to meet the diplomatic situation."

Our contemporary mentions the "vague responsibilities of the Monroe Doctrine," and inquires how we can "possibly know how large a navy is required until we know where the A B C Powers stand, where Great Britain stands, where Germany stands. We could not defend it against a coalition of Europe. Against whom and for what ought we then to defend it? How can an intelligent Secretary of the Navy draw up his program unless he has some answer to these questions?" Manifestly, if the Secretary of the Navy is thus puzzled, the Secretary of War must be likewise; hence both these gentlemen should sit down on the floor and suck their thumbs in default of answers to questions which nobody under the sun could answer. Since the attitude of every nation toward any given question is likely to change in the time it takes the hands of a clock to go once around, it is clearly impossible for this country to shape its defensive policy on what this or that nation may say to-day about questions vital to the United States. The greatest of all wars began in the short space of a week's time. It would be an edifying spectacle, indeed, for the United States to knock at the door of each European chancellery and cry: "Please, gentlemen, we want to increase our Army and Navy, but we want to proportion it precisely to the dangers we may have to face. Now, can you not inform us as to your stand on the following questions?" Then, when the door was opened, the agent of Uncle Sam would hand in a list of questions to be answered.

This is not the way the Army and Navy are to be built up. They are going to be developed to meet problems that the American people feel will have to be met in the years to come, irrespectively of what the other nations of the world may say is included in their designs. State policies can change overnight, and the United States knows from its own history that treaties are but "scraps of paper." There is no agreement, no treaty ever negotiated by ministers or delegates plenipotentiary of the United States that the Congress of the United

States cannot rescind when it chooses to do so. The same right of sovereignty rests in every other sovereign Power, and to say that we possess an attribute of nationality that does not inhere in the rights of other states is to give us a distinction that none but as could recognize. The wise nation is the one that makes its military preparedness fit all contingencies within the scope of reasonable possibility. That is why universal military training made so strong an appeal to the late Field Marshal Lord Roberts, of England. He pleaded for it, not because it would avail Great Britain in a war against any one nation, but because it would afford the maximum of reserves available for any emergency. The particular point he made in all his urgings was that Great Britain could never tell when she would need all these reserves and that it was better to have too many soldiers than not enough, as one of the most dangerous things to any country is to improvise an army in time of war, especially if the enemy be resourceful and powerful.

The Toronto Mail is not quite correct when, in referring to our recent editorial on the probable persistence of military armaments after the war, it says: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not believe that militarism will be ended by the war, and in particular that the German menace will be removed even if Germany and Austria are crushed." The inference from this quotation is that we had referred to the grim specter of "militarism" which certain pacifist Witches of Endor have sought to evoke even from some harmless bill introduced in Congress to increase the officers of our Army or to build three battle-ships a year. What we have sought to show is that the trend is now toward the very system against which the Allies are said to be warring. In England the day of conscription is drawing nearer and nearer, and he would be a careless prophet, indeed, who should predict that if compulsory military service is adopted in Britain as a war measure it will be thrown aside in time of peace. Such a lesson as the British people to-day are learning of the inconveniences, not to say the dangers, of improvising an army when war is upon them is not likely soon to be forgotten. The eloquent voice of Field Marshal Roberts is still pleading from the tomb, reinforced by the loud and not too promptly answered calls for volunteers. In the United States the proposal to adopt compulsory service is not such an impossible thing as it seemed a twelve-month ago, and even in Germany itself the Socialists are proposing that the scope of military service shall be enlarged after the war to take in classes of "exempts" that have been escaping military duty. There is every sign that France will make still stiffer her military requirements, and, taught by her experiences of the last three months, is there any likelihood that Russia will listen to the siren song of disarmament? It is becoming plainer every day that what we pointed out last October is incontestably true, that the only indictment that can be brought against the military preparedness of Germany is that it was more nearly complete than the preparations of other countries. Instead of this war having aroused a feeling of horror against military preparedness, call it by whatever name you will, it has developed a great interest in and desire for military defense because of the horrors of war. The nations are seeing that while military preparation is not necessarily a guarantee against war, it is not an invitation to attack, as is a defenseless country.

We find that there is much feeling, and apprehension, in the Army on the subject of the demoralization resulting from the policy of the War Department in the matter of the indiscriminate transfer of officers to equalize foreign service, and the contemplated transfer of non-commissioned officers in the same way. An officer of long service writes: "The morale of the troops is a very essential factor of military efficiency; and what more affects the morale than esprit de corps? It is really the basis of good morale. The indiscriminate transfer of officers among organizations makes it impossible to cultivate regimental feeling, as each and every officer thinks, 'Oh, what's the use! I will be here only a few months, or at most a year or two. It is not worth while!' When regimental promotion was abolished esprit was hard hit. That it was found could be overcome, but when an order is issued such as was given out a few days ago—affecting particularly the 27th, 24th, 1st and 2d Infantry, etc.—everyone throws up his hands in despair. It is impossible! It is believed that the order providing for the transfer of non-commissioned officers will surely complete the demoralization. It is so apparent that it needs no elucidation." We call attention to this matter for the purpose of starting a discussion that will reveal the opinions of experienced officers as to the extent of the evil.

In these days, when invisibility is so much sought after by warring military experts, the distinction given to Old Glory by Charles W. Stewart, of Washington, may or may not be a worthy one. Mr. Stewart, who is superintendent of the library and naval war records, in his book, "The Stars and Stripes," says that our national emblem "can be positively identified at a greater distance than any other national flag. At long distances with the sun behind the observer the stripes have a reddish tinge and the union is dark gray. If the flag is between the observer and the sun, the stripes have a light gray tinge and the union is almost black." This interesting record of the development of the national banner is published by the Boylston Publishing Company, Boston.

At the annual exhibition of the Front Royal (Va.) Steeplechase Association on Aug. 5 the judges included Col. W. E. Wilder, 5th U.S. Cav., Major C. W. Oswell and Capt. A. G. Lott, Gen. Staff, U.S.A. The following officers of the Army are officers of the association: Capt. W. W. Whitside is a vice president and Capt. Archie Miller is a member of the executive committee. Among the directors are Capt. Sears Yates, U.S.M.C., and Dr. J. N. Hornbaker, U.S.A. The Army remount depot reservation at Front Royal covers 5,000 acres, mostly good grazing land where blue grass grows in abundance. Numerous springs irrigate the land, and the limestone nature of the soil is extremely beneficial to the growth of young colts. Sick animals are taken care of in an up to date veterinary hospital, equipped with every modern improvement, including a revolving operating table. It is the purpose of the War Department to keep at the three remount depots (Front Royal, Va., Fort Reno, Okla., Fort Keogh, Mont.) a supply of young horses purchased in the open market by officers specially detailed in the Quartermaster Department. These officers travel through the horse-breeding sections of the United States, accompanied by a government veterinarian, and, after inspecting such animals as may be presented to them, if they are found sound and up to the specifications, purchase those which promise to make good Army remounts. The majority of these horses are bought at three and four years of age and kept on pasture at the remount reservation for one or two years. During this time they are submitted to a preliminary training, the green ones being broken to saddle and made bridle-wise. From time to time young horses are sent from the depot to Cavalry and Artillery regiments to make up the shortage caused by death or rejection from the Service of unfit horses. Farmers throughout the country who have colts which may be suitable for Army remounts, and who wish to sell them, will do well to write to the Depot Quartermaster, U.S. Army Remount Depot, Front Royal, Va., giving every particular concerning their colts (age, height, weight, color, breeding, etc.).

"It must certainly be admitted," says the Scientific American, "that in the actual fighting which has occurred on the high seas the battle cruiser has more than redeemed the promises made for it by its sponsors. In the battle off Heligoland, early in the war, it was Admiral Beatty's battle cruisers which dashed in to the rescue of the hardly pressed British light cruisers and sank three of the light cruisers of the enemy. This they did in a sea which was infested with torpedoes, against which their high speed and quick turning power proved an efficient defense. Had Great Britain possessed no ships of this type, the German battle cruisers would have ravaged the undefended coast of Great Britain at will, or they could have broken through the cordon of blockading cruisers and created havoc among the merchant fleets of the Allies. Admiral von Spee with the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the accompanying German light cruisers might have been roaming the seas even yet had not Great Britain possessed a fleet of battle cruisers, two of which, as soon as they were despatched to the theater of operations, quickly found von Spee and sent his fleet to the bottom." Upon the question of whether battleships or battle cruisers constitute the better investment, it is not easy to lay down a line of policy commanding general agreement, says the Army and Navy Gazette. Probably neither the battle cruiser as we know her nor the battleship as exemplified by the two latest British types, the Royal Sovereign and Queen Elizabeth, will be considered, it says, the right type for the future. No battle cruiser proper has been laid down since the Tiger in 1912, but the Queen Elizabeth approximated to the battle cruiser, afterward going back to a slower and more heavily armed vessel.

In addition to using torpedoes and guns against an enemy's ships, submarines have now, on several occasions, showed their ability to bombard coast cities and works ashore at short range. The first of these shore bombardments in the war was on Aug. 2 by a British submarine which used her guns in bombarding, in Turkish waters, the Zeitunlik Powder Mills in the neighborhood of Seraglio Point, and the railroad cut, one mile west of Kara Burnu. On Aug. 16 a German submarine, for the first time since the war began, bombarded the towns of Whitehaven, Harrington and Parton on the west coast of England at the entrance to Solway Firth, but with little damage reported. These bombardments open up new fields of action for submarines, and if confined to strictly military objects may prove of considerable value. Although the submarines carry guns of small caliber, they have the power of being able to approach a coast unobserved, and of coming to the surface to open fire after dark. The advantage of getting within close range is some set-off to their limited supply of ammunition. Before the war, Krupp was making two types of guns for submarines, a 1.45-inch piece on a fixed pedestal mounting and a 12-pounder on a disappearing mounting. They and the British have now increased the caliber of the guns.

Life, which was so long accustomed to employ its talent at badinage in misrepresenting and belittling the defenders of its country of the Army and Navy, has since the European war shown an appreciation of the fact that they have a place in the economy of nature. We regret, however, to observe in our humorous contemporary a tendency to atavism, as when it suggests, in an allusion to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that those who urge preparation for public defense rejoice at the conditions that create the necessity for it. Such a suggestion reflects rather upon its author than upon those to whom it is applied. It is in line with the reasoning of the ignorant peasants of Spain who, as Buckle tells us, mobbed the doctors in the case of an epidemic on the assumption that those who were supposed to profit by it must have conspired to create it. There is much of this sort of ignorant assumption in this country, and especially with reference to military men, but it pains us to find it appearing in a paper which should represent liberal-minded intelligence.

Secretary Daniels declares that there is an overwhelming sentiment in the country for large increases in submarines and aircraft. "The people in inland states particularly seem to have come to the conclusion that there should be large increases in submarines and aeroplanes for our naval defenses," said the Secretary. "Many of our citizens who do not seem to attach that

importance to dreadnoughts which naval experts do, or who doubt the Navy judgment of the dreadnoughts, are satisfied that the next naval program should provide for liberal expenditure for undersen ships and aircraft." More and stronger dreadnoughts also were to be asked for, Mr. Daniels said. "If we cannot make them invulnerable," said the Secretary, "we want to find out how to prevent torpedoes from sinking them." The first meeting of the naval advisory board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, will be held next month. Before then Secretary Daniels will announce the entire personnel of the board, which will consist of twenty of the foremost scientists and inventors of the country.

Lord Northcliffe, who is said to own so many English newspapers that it would take one man a whole week to read one issue of them all, opened his campaign in London for conscription on Aug. 16 with an article in the Daily Mail, violently assailing the national registration scheme as a sham, planned by the coalition government to avert compulsory service. Lord Northcliffe intends to make the question of conscription a national issue. The article charged that the entire scheme of a national register was concocted purely to enable the government to shirk or postpone its duty of imposing compulsory service. A manifesto of the promoters of the movement for national military service has been signed by fifty prominent persons, including peers, members of Parliament, diplomats, scientists, bishops, writers and others. All are conspicuous in the affairs of Great Britain.

From Redlands, Cal., a correspondent writes: "The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is the only publication I have run across that presents both sides of leading questions in a fair and impartial manner—since July, 1914, let us say. Let the hysterical dailies howl! They are already hedging—swinging around to some of our opinions. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is to be congratulated on its able editorials and strict neutrality." Another subscriber in Dothan, Ala., the A. D. Usery Grocery Company, says: "We like your paper better than any of the publications we get on the war, as we subscribed for several to keep posted on this the greatest war in history. We would like to see more extended articles, similar to your notes and progress of the war." These two letters indicate the wide extent of our circulation among civilians.

Describing the dangers that menace this country, the Plattsburg (N.Y.) Press asks: "Under such conditions as these what ought to be done? Why proceed to get ready to defend ourselves. We believe Congress should be called in special session and told to make provisions for the worst that may happen. An adequate Army should be enlisted and trained for the national defense and a reasonable supply of guns and ammunition provided as quickly as possible. The national defenses should be speedily put in the best condition possible, and every needful thing done that can be done at this time to remedy our state of unpreparedness."

Ex-Senator Dick, of Ohio, is reported as saying: "We do not necessarily make friends of the nations to which we are selling war munitions. While our relations with Germany just now may seem critical, the situation is more grave when our relations with Great Britain are thoroughly understood. Instead of graduating 100 second lieutenants from West Point each year we should graduate 1,000. The militia strength of the country is now about 124,000 men. I would make it 1,000,000 men and I would encourage National Guard service in every way possible and not impose police duty on National Guardsmen."

The national presidents of women's organizations, representing a combined membership of over half a million women, have promised to serve the woman's section of the Navy League, the first woman's national defense organization, on its national committee. They represent the Daughters of the American Revolution; Ladies of the G.A.R.; Dames of the Loyal Legion; United States Daughters of 1812; United Daughters of the Confederacy; Children's Auxiliary Woman's Made in U.S.A. League; Daughters of the Union; National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, and National Society of Sponsors.

Announcement is made that the National Rifle Association of America will participate in the Conference on National Defense, which is to be held in Washington Oct. 4-7, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment. There are enrolled as members of the National Rifle Association, shooting under its rules and regulations, and making annual reports of their work, 500 government rifle clubs, 110 school and fifty-seven college clubs, all training with the military rifle.

A despatch from Washington Aug. 12 says: "The capacity for manufacturing arms and cartridges in the United States has advanced approximately 1,000 per cent. during the last year, and, in the event of war, this country would be able to get an ample supply. This, in effect, is the opinion of ordnance experts who had a hand in the preparation of the circular letter which has just been sent out by the War Department to all munition factories to ascertain their capacity."

"We teeter on the edge of war with Germany," says the New Republic, "a war which would change our whole future. And almost nowhere in the press, almost nowhere in common talk, is there any indication of thought about the nature, the possibilities, the strategy, or the diplomacy of such a war. We forget the problem whenever five days pass without an attack on a decently sized ship. The lethargy of the American mind is frightening."

Governors of thirty-six states will attend the discussion of military preparedness, the principal subject on the program of the annual Governors' Conference in Boston, Aug. 24-27. This was announced by Miles G. Riley, secretary of the conference. While national defense is not to be the only topic considered by the conference, it will take precedence over other highly important subjects.

## RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A NEUTRAL.

By DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.

*The laws affecting neutrality for the next century are to be largely determined by the attitude of the United States during the present European conflict.*

*Its commercial prosperity as well as its tranquillity depends upon its present sagacity.*

### EFFECTIVENESS AS A REQUISITE OF BLOCKADE.

Blockade in order to hold neutrals must be effective. That is what the savants have agreed since the Paris Convention in 1856. That is what the Declaration of London affirmed in 1909.

Prior to the former date the great nations, in spite of the statements of the Armed Neutralities, seemed obsessed with the idea that belligerency was the normal condition of states and that international law reflected the wishes of belligerents. For this reason the so-called "paper blockade," which interfered with neutral trade, by proclamation received consideration until the nineteenth century. It was doubtless in the discussions which followed neutral endeavor to articulate the conviction that a belligerent must justify its aggressive action in interfering with the former's commerce that the word effective was chosen to characterize the sort of blockade that might properly receive neutral recognition.

To the impartial mind the selection reflects timidity. At all events it was a blunder. Effectiveness ought certainly to be required of any blockade that can be defended, but effectiveness does not of itself vindicate the blockade.

"A blockade de facto should be effected by stationing a number of ships and forming as it were a cordon round the mouth of the prohibited port, where, if the arch fails in any one part, the blockade fails altogether." (The Arthur-1 Dodson, p. 423.) That is the way a much quoted authority expressed the general idea of an effective blockade in the days when ships of war were but feeble instruments of the execution of a nation's will when compared with the units which compose a modern fleet. Old-fashioned as the rule now appears to be in the face of later practice, it is yet exceedingly suggestive, as indicating the closeness of the watch which many have declared that a blockading squadron is expected to keep over the coast which it patrols.

That there is another and more liberal point of view is apparent to all who are informed of the blockading of 2,500 miles of Confederate coast during the American Civil War by 400 ships of all sorts. Impossible as it was for the Union navies to shut out all blockade runners, the cordon which they maintained was sufficiently masterful to make an attempt to pass through exceedingly hazardous. Neutral states therefore recognized the act of the Federal Government as entitled to the same degree of consideration that the public in a great city accords the police lines that are thrown about a given municipal district which is the scene of a conflagration or tumult. They were conscious that individual ships might safely slip through the line of patrolling gunboats—indeed they frequently did so—just as single citizens pass the limits from which they are refused admittance without having their heads broken in the attempt—but the risk was sufficient to make the venture imprudent—and it being within the province of a belligerent to impose such restriction as had been formally proclaimed, they assented to the blockade as authoritative.

Differing as these two theories do regarding what is required to make a blockade effective, it does not seem as if there were any sufficient antagonism to explain such a conflict among publicists, which, crudely expressed in the books, makes it necessary that a belligerent in imposing a burden upon the commercial world shall make such continuous demonstration of its power to enforce its decrees as will command attention.

This is happily recognized in Article 3 of the Declaration of London by the positive affirmation—"La question de savoir si le blocus est effectif est une question de fait." Would that every statement of an international convention were as clear and incisive, and that all the rules which have been enacted by nations in conference had been as flexible and adapted to all periods! If it is to stand hereafter—and it must if reason is to be the arbiter, it will be found equally adaptable to a period in which a nation's military resources upon above-and-below the surface of the sea far transcend those now existent, as it is to present problems. Already it is serving the good purpose, quite irrespective of its standing, as part of an unrati-fied declaration, of bringing clearly to men's minds the fact that precedents which refer to the agencies used by a belligerent to enforce its will, are only valuable when coupled with a clear appreciation of the limitations of the epoch to which they refer.

Never did the nations stand in greater need of such declaratory and cautioning words as those drafted by their emissaries as the expression of world opinion just prior to the greatest of wars. To states in arms they carry a positive message, which says in effect—"on the hypothesis that you are within your belligerent rights, do not fail to remember that although your ships with auxiliary agencies can command much wider areas off enemy coasts than the vessels of former years:

1. You are pitted against enemy machinery in the shape of fortress guns, mines, vessels and all manner of defensive inventions,

2. As your fleets push their outer lines into ever widening zones of sea, they must expect to contest with the elements for a certain sovereignty which nature has not yet conceded to man.

3. That the swift vessels of commercial nations not involved as direct partisans in the war are not to be as easily policed as the sailing craft of earlier times.

4. And that nothing less than absolute ability to control these forces as a matter of fact, will be accepted by the neutral world as an effective blockade.

To neutral powers the message is brief but crammed with significance. "If a belligerent acting within its rights is, as a matter of fact, dominating waters off an enemy coast, your shipping must avoid such seas, otherwise it will be confiscated."

The "potato bread," made of rye flour and potatoes, and highly recommended by the German authorities as a substitute for wheat bread, does not appeal to the New York Medical Journal, which says that the numerous complaints attending its use indicate that this makeshift fare is not achieving the results which have been claimed for it. The Journal, our medical contemporary, points out "that the constant consumption of this bread is attended by many untoward symptoms. Chief among these are diarrhea, hyperacidity, flatulence, and constipation. Because of its unpalatability the German war bread is often not masticated enough, and to this are probably due a great many of the symptoms. Flatulence

also is probably due to the swallowing of large, tough lumps of bread. These dietetic discomforts are, as a rule, amenable to treatment, in fact, thorough mastication of the bread will often relieve them entirely. In the hyperacidity small doses of sodium bicarbonate are effective. The flatulence yields to large doses of charcoal."

#### FINDINGS OF NAVAL ACADEMY COURT.

The proceedings of the Naval Court of Inquiry with reference to the alleged charges of gouging (fraud in examination) at the Naval Academy have been reported very fully in our columns. The court has now made a unanimous report which has been carefully examined, in the light of the testimony, by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Rear Admiral Victor Blue, and the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Capt. Ridley McLean. Acting upon their recommendation, and with the concurrence of the advisory council, the Secretary of the Navy has given his approval to the report. It was made public on Aug. 15.

In accordance with the findings of the court two midshipmen, Ralph M. Nelson, jr., of Peekskill, N.Y., and Charles M. Reagle, of Wellesville, Ohio, are dismissed from the naval service, President Wilson having signed the order of dismissal. Mdsn. Elmer B. Hough is placed at the foot of his class. Mdsn. David Glick receives seventy-five demerits. Mdsn. Leonard P. Wessell, William H. Hopkins, jr., James E. Waddell and Horace R. Whittaker are turned back into the succeeding class. Mdsn. Herbert W. Jackson and Albert L. Hutson receive fifty demerits each. The commission as an ensign of Mdsn. Raymond Burhen is to be withheld three months and during that period he will be restricted to the limits of the ship or station to which he may be assigned. But this will not affect his standing on the Navy List. Mdsn. C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch and C. C. Vickrey will receive letters of reprimand.

The court consisted of Capt. Robert L. Russell, president; Capt. A. T. Long and Comdr. L. R. de Steiguer, with Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Watts as judge advocate. The court gave their entire time, both day and night, to the investigation for forty-five days from June 7, sitting during practically the whole time with open doors; the inquiry was thorough and exhaustive; each and every defendant was allowed full opportunity to present everything that he might desire; the court allowed almost unrestricted latitude to the defendants in their examinations of witnesses, and before the completion of the inquiry each and every defendant was separately asked the following question: "Have you had opportunity to present all matters before this court that, as a defendant, you would desire the court to know or consider?" and each replied that he had.

The precept convening the court names seven midshipmen as the original defendants; these midshipmen had been recommended for dismissal by the Superintendent on the ground that, having seen the mimeograph copy of the examination sheets which were intended to be given on the annual examinations of 1915, they knew that they had had in their possession a copy of the examination papers before they took the examination. During the progress of the inquiry, the court introduced as "parties to the inquiry," some sixteen other midshipmen as being possibly involved in certain irregularities in connection with the subject-matter under inquiry. In many of these instances the court was unable, through lack of proof, to establish the fact that these various midshipmen had actual knowledge that the papers which they had seen were the examination sheets for the annual examination, 1915.

The court now finds that the charges of fraud, deceit, cheating, and other culpable irregularities in connection with the last annual examinations in modern languages against the following midshipmen mentioned in the precept are not substantiated, viz.: C. E. Evans, S. A. Hamilton, J. E. Moss, D. B. Duncan and T. W. Harrison, jr. This also applies to the following midshipmen who were made interested parties during the progress of this court of inquiry, viz.: K. Keller, E. H. Jones, J. H. Keefe, C. F. Holden and T. R. Denny.

The following midshipmen were made interested parties during the progress of this inquiry: A. C. Rogers, H. H. H. Harrison, W. J. Confer, A. D. Struble, R. Burhen, W. J. Nunnally, E. B. Hough, G. D. Price and R. J. Walker. The court finds that no charges of fraud, deceit, cheating, or other culpable irregularities in connection with the last annual examinations in modern languages against Mdsn. A. C. Rogers, A. D. Struble, R. Burhen, W. J. Nunnally, W. J. Confer, G. D. Price, R. J. Walker and H. H. H. Harrison are substantiated by the evidence. The same applies to Mdsn. E. B. Hough in regard to solutions found in or about the Academic Building, where the examination was held, but, in addition, the court finds that the evidence shows that Mdsn. E. B. Hough on several occasions, in company with Mdsn. R. M. Nelson, jr., visited the steam building surreptitiously at unauthorized times and took and carried away "Turbine Sheets," which he used. For these acts of misconduct the court recommends that Mdsn. Elmer B. Hough be placed at the foot of his class.

#### NELSON AND REAGLE DISMISSED.

As above stated, the court did not find the charges of deceit in regard to five of the original seven defendants substantiated. In regard to Mdsn. R. M. Nelson, jr., the court finds: "That he had had an advance copy of the examination, but, nevertheless, submitted his examination paper without making a report of the fact. On the 23d of May, after the first class examination, he returned to Midshipman Moss's room and obtained the two fourth class sheets, which, according to his testimony, he thought were the examination papers prepared originally for the fourth class. \* \* \* That night he dictated the contents of these sheets to about ten fourth classmen. \* \* \* Midshipman Nelson visited the Academic Buildings on various occasions at unauthorized times, for the alleged purpose of obtaining ('ragging') his marks. On one or more of these occasions he took so-called 'turbine sheets' which contained questions prepared in the Department of Marine Engineering and Naval Construction to be asked on future recitations. These 'turbine sheets' bear the same relation to coming recitations that examination sheets bear to coming examinations. Midshipman Nelson was guilty of fraud in using these turbine sheets; he profited by them, and, in the opinion of the court, by such actions he has attained a position in his class to which he is not entitled. While this court of inquiry was in

session Midshipman Nelson sent an intimidating message to a lower class midshipman, a probable witness, and partially succeeded in an attempt to communicate with another midshipman-witness then segregated by order of the court. \* \* \* For the above mentioned acts of misconduct, the court recommends that Midshipman Ralph M. Nelson, jr., be dismissed from the Naval Service."

The seventh one of the original seven defendants was Mdsn. Leonard P. Wessell. The court finds that he "received in his room the mimeographed sheet of questions from Midshipman Moss, that related to first and second class work. He retained this sheet in his possession about an hour and a half, made a copy of it and returned it to Midshipman Moss. \* \* \* On May 20, as soon as he had completed the examination, he realized that, prior to the examination, he had had an examination sheet of that examination, which he should have realized had been in his possession unlawfully. He submitted his examination papers without making a report of the fact. For this misconduct the court recommends that Mdsn. Leonard P. Wessell be turned back into the succeeding class."

In regard to Mdsn. Charles M. Reagle, the court finds that "on many occasions he entered the Academic Buildings surreptitiously and without authority, where he obtained his marks and various matter in the form of advanced information on recitations and examinations." Furthermore, in the verification of his testimony, his testimony was changed so materially and in a manner so directly conflicting with his previous answers as to cause much comment. For the above mentioned misconduct, the court recommends that Mdsn. Charles M. Reagle be dismissed from the Naval Service. While fully aware that this is a very mild punishment for the grave offense of false swearing before a naval court, this court has been influenced in making this recommendation by all the surrounding circumstances. Midshipman Reagle also saw one of the advance copies of the examination sheets."

In the course of this inquiry Mdsn. D. Glick, H. R. Whittaker, J. E. Waddell and W. H. Hopkins, jr., were made interested parties. It did not, however, develop later that these parties were involved in the irregularities connected with the recent annual examination in modern languages, but they were involved in certain other irregularities. Mdsn. D. Glick frequently accompanied Mdsn. C. M. Reagle in unauthorized visits to the Academic Buildings. On one occasion Midshipmen Reagle, Glick and Whittaker visited the English Department before the recent annual examination, when certain matter was found and copied. Mdsn. J. E. Waddell visited the Academic Departments at unauthorized times, being accompanied on certain occasions by Mdsn. C. M. Reagle and Mdsn. R. M. Nelson, jr. "For the above acts of misconduct it is recommended that Mdsn. James E. Waddell and Horace R. Whittaker be turned back into the succeeding class in each case, and that Mdsn. David Glick receive seventy-five demerits."

Mdsn. William H. Hopkins, jr., was the room mate of Midshipman Reagle, and was aware of the fact that in his room on different occasions were blue prints that appeared on future recitations or examinations. He knew that these had been obtained by Midshipman Reagle surreptitiously and unlawfully. He used this matter to a certain extent. "The court is of the opinion that he has profited by unlawful advance information and to a certain extent he is therefore not entitled to the position he occupies in his class. \* \* \* The court is also of the opinion that, when Mdsn. W. H. Hopkins, jr., first appeared on the stand, he did not testify freely and frankly. \* \* \* The court also believes that it was owing to the segregation of this midshipman that he finally made material additions to his testimony. For these acts of misconduct, the court recommends that Mdsn. William H. Hopkins, jr., be turned back into the succeeding class."

During the inquiry, Mdsn. R. M. Nelson, jr., sent a threatening message to another midshipman for the purpose of preventing his giving certain testimony before the court. This message was received from Midshipman Nelson by Mdsn. H. W. Jackson, who delivered it to Mdsn. A. L. Hutson, who finally transmitted it to Mdsn. J. E. Waddell. For this highly improper conduct the court recommended "that Mdsn. Herbert W. Jackson and Mdsn. Albert L. Hutson each receive fifty demerits."

During the course of the inquiry Mdsn. R. Burhen attempted to communicate with a witness who had been segregated by order of the court. "For this act of misconduct, it is recommended that Mdsn. Raymond Burhen's commission as an ensign be withheld for three months from this date and that the Department direct that during this period he be restricted to the limits of the ship or station to which he may be attached; the withholding of his commission not to affect his standing in the Navy List."

Evidence before the court shows that some of the so-called "turbine sheets" obtained by Mdsn. R. M. Nelson, jr., and E. B. Hough, were also seen by Mdsn. C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch and C. C. Vickrey, all of the then first class, but as "there is no evidence that any of these three midshipmen took any part in the original acquisition of such sheets or as to how much they used them, it is recommended that no further action be taken in their cases beyond a letter of reprimand from the Navy Department to each of these three midshipmen, namely, C. O. Kell, H. E. Overesch and C. C. Vickrey."

#### GENERAL DIFFUSION OF "DOPE."

The above covers the findings in so far as they relate to the original defendants and to those who were made parties to the inquiry. In addition to these, the findings give the names of 118 members or 63.4 per cent. of the First Class; 159 members or 80 per cent. of the Second Class, as having had, prior to the examination, in some form varying amounts of the so-called "dope" that later proved to be a substantial portion of the recent annual examination, and state that it is probable that there were other midshipmen who had similar "dope."

Evidence before the court shows that sixty-six midshipmen whose names are therein mentioned had surreptitiously and without authority visited one or more of the various departments of the Naval Academy at unauthorized times for the alleged purpose of obtaining their marks in advance of publication, and that there were undoubtedly numerous other midshipmen who indulged in this practice. Owing to the importance of expediting the sailing of the practice squadron and for other reasons, the court did not investigate the circumstances connected with all of the above named midshipmen, but "recommends that further investigation of this subject be made by the Navy Department or the Superintendent of the Naval Academy with a view to such disciplinary action as may seem advisable."

In submitting the record to the Secretary of the Navy, the Judge Advocate General invited attention to the necessarily great length of the findings and recommenda-

tions and, therefore, summarizes the salient features. In addition to the strictly disciplinary features involved, the scope of the inquiry was broadened and the court was directed to investigate and submit recommendations concerning the general question of examinations. This feature of the findings covers some ten pages and is of such a nature as to require very mature consideration, and does not require immediate action. Captain McLean recommends in regard to that portion of the finding that it be further carefully considered prior to approval. The disciplinary features, however, he recommended be approved without any modification or variation whatever; and that in the cases of the midshipmen mentioned as having surreptitiously visited one or more of the various departments of the Naval Academy, and in whose cases the court recommends further investigation, that this further investigation be conducted by the Superintendent with a view to such disciplinary action as he may deem proper.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO EXAMINATIONS.

A summary of the court's report so far as it relates to examinations and preparation of examination papers was made public on Aug. 15. The court finds that heretofore there has been a difference in the method of preparing the examination sheets in the various departments, some heads of departments requiring several instructors each to submit a tentative examination, the head of the department himself making up the examination from them, while others have made up the examinations themselves.

It has been the custom for midshipmen to prepare and collect so-called "dope" on the coming examinations. This is made up from hints given by the instructors in the recitation rooms, by selections from the subject matter made by the midshipmen themselves, and by sheets of old examination questions. This "dope" system has gradually grown until it has assumed great proportions, and this recent trouble at the Academy would indicate, the court believes, that the minds of midshipmen had become distorted, that they draw fine lines of distinction between what is legitimate and what is illegitimate "dope."

The court believes that the dope system, the belief by midshipmen in the marking by sections on recitations and examinations, the belief by the midshipmen that some sections and athletes at the training table have received unusual advanced information or "dope" have been to a certain extent responsible for questionable methods by the midshipmen, especially in obtaining dope and in "ragging marks"—that is, the practice of surreptitiously entering academic buildings in an unauthorized manner and at unauthorized times for obtaining their marks.

The court therefore recommends "that the practice of giving out dope or advanced information should be abolished unless heads of departments issue it by memoranda, thus insuring that all receive it in equal amounts and in the same form; that a uniform system of preparation, printing and safeguarding the examination papers be adopted in all the departments of the Academy; that examination papers be numbered consecutively, so that should a paper be abstracted, lost or misplaced, it would be known definitely and immediately; that each paper show clearly the time, place, date, class, and character of the examination; that safes be provided for each department where examination papers and all secret matter should be kept, and the objectionable practices of storing such papers in ordinary locked drawers which can be opened by many keys, some of which have been mislaid, or of taking such papers to the private houses of officers be avoided; that no instructor should take part in instruction of midshipmen or discuss with them the subject matter relating to an approaching examination, who has previously prepared the examination questions, or who has seen the examination, or who has in any way taken part in its preparation; that examinations should not be made so long or so difficult, as to make a 'dope' system necessary for a great proportion of a class to pass examinations satisfactorily; that, to insure the confidence of midshipmen in the absolute fairness to all, no officer, professor, or instructor should be permitted to give any instruction or information in regard to lessons or examinations to any midshipman outside of section rooms, except at regularly authorized instruction periods, open to all members of the class; that sections should not be grouped by marks, but should be grouped alphabetically; and that means should be taken to see that midshipmen taking part in athletics are not favored by unusual advance information."

"It is apparent from the evidence before this court, that serious occurrences do not always reach the authorities, and frequently when they do, it is after such a delay that the occurrence has reached much larger proportions and has drawn more midshipmen into it, than would have been the case if stopped at an earlier time. For this reason it is recommended that the midshipmen officers of the regiment (who are still called cadet officers) be considered as always on duty, and in duty bound to report all infractions whatever of regulations or discipline that come to their knowledge, whether or not the offender belongs to their own particular separate part of the regiment, and no matter to what class the offender may belong. It should be the duty of every midshipman, and recognized by every one at the Naval Academy, as such duty, to report immediately to the head of the department where such act takes place, any act of 'gouging' or other irregularity in connection with recitations or examinations that comes to a midshipman's knowledge. This matter should not be complicated by any such intermediaries as the class president or an honor committee. Though, of course, the higher position a midshipman holds who fails to make such report, the greater should be considered his culpability."

"The court also believes that a beneficial result would be obtained if marks were published as soon as practicable after the recitations, as that method would tend to remove the temptation to midshipmen to surreptitiously enter the academic buildings for the purpose of obtaining ('ragging') their marks, where they are subjected to the greater temptation of stealing other information that may be easily accessible there, owing to the carelessness of instructors, which the evidence before this court shows to have been the case in several departments recently."

"The court also recommends for the consideration of the Department the detail of an officer, next in rank to the Commandant of Midshipmen, as Academic Aid to the Superintendent, whose duty, under the direction of the Superintendent, should be to co-ordinate the different departments in all matters pertaining to academic instruction, examinations, etc., and prevent any one department encroaching on the others in time or work required of midshipmen. It is believed that so much of the time of the Superintendent is necessarily occupied with other duties that it is impracticable for him to give the time to such academic work that is highly desirable."

These recommendations of the court are now being



upon the auto retreated and rejoined the head of the Red column, where it received orders to ride forward into Lowell with two bags of dynamite, blow up the cartridge factory and hold the main bridge over the river until the main body should come up. These tasks were accomplished, theoretically.

"In my opinion this illustrates one of the chief advantages of a light armored car. With the advance guard it can develop small actions, it can drive back the scouts and patrols of the enemy, thereby locating him and preventing his locating our forces, and when time is of importance can insure the steady advance of the column. Armored cars may also be used very effectively on the defense, as was illustrated by another problem during our recent maneuvers.

"In this case the advance guard of a Red army, two battalions of infantry, a company of mounted scouts and a machine-gun company of four guns, was advancing to capture some military supplies of the Browns. A battalion of Brown infantry and an armored car were posted along the line of the Red advance, to delay the advance of the hostile column as much as possible by striking it in various points along the line. Pursuant to these tactics, the auto hid behind a low range of hills on the enemy's left flank until his advance guard had passed; whereupon the machine gun was taken off the car, mounted in a position covering the road, and opened fire on the column in close formation at a range of about 200 yards. As soon as the column was thrown into confusion and the battalion deployed along the road, the machine gun was again mounted on the car, which retreated rapidly without having been exposed to a single shot. The car then made a wide detour in front of the advancing enemy, circled his right flank and attacked his rear. The nimble little machine encountered the small rear guard of the enemy, and pushing it easily aside opened fire at a range of fifteen yards on a massed battalion in the road. The fire of 750 shots per minute into such a dense target was well nigh annihilating. Making its escape under cover of the natural confusion, the armored car approached the main position just as it was being attacked by the advance guard of the enemy. The car struck a skirmish line squarely in the flank and the entire company was immediately ruled out by the umpires. This practically decided the engagement, the umpires deciding that the enemy had been delayed long enough to enable the supplies threatened to be removed.

"I think, without question, that the armored car has come to stay, and may at times prove a decisive factor in an engagement. It has been proved very effective in the following conditions:

"(1) Rear guard actions, where the fighting ability of the armored car can be very effectively used in hindering the enemy's pursuit, thereby enabling forces to retreat in good order.

"(2) Outpost work, where the car can be equipped with a field wireless apparatus, can observe the advance dispositions of the enemy and report them back to headquarters, and in addition can, with the aid of its machine guns, hold strategic positions until reinforcements can be sent up.

"(3) Engineer Corps work, where, as has been seen, the armored car can be loaded with explosives with which to destroy bridges, railroads, factories, etc.

"(4) Raids in rear of an enemy, where an armored car can cut off his communications and destroy his supplies.

"(5) Emergency support, where the armored car can take machine guns and troops to threatened portions of the line, thereby possibly turning the scale in favor of the side which it is supporting.

"Despite these many advantages, the armored car, like all other human contrivances, has its decided weak points.

"On narrow or bad roads it is difficult to turn around without backing and filling, at which time it is quite vulnerable and comparatively easy of capture. A baggage or ammunition wagon pulled across a road will stop an armored car in many cases long enough to permit of its being captured. Ditches dug in the road, trees felled across or gasoline poured on the road and ignited will in many cases completely disable an armored car. And last, but not least, a well placed artillery shell can completely smash it.

"In general, therefore, the advantage of an armored car lies in its extreme mobility and its ability to surprise an enemy, inflict considerable damage upon him and get away before the comparatively cumbersome methods of checking its progress can be resorted to. In closing, I might mention the extreme desirability of having an armored car supplemented by from two to four motorcycles. By means of these machines in many cases ambushes or traps can be avoided, and, what is perhaps most important, messages of the enemy's disposition can be sent back from a considerable distance in a comparatively short space of time. It is my profound hope that in the near future every regiment, or at least every brigade, will be supplemented by one or more of these useful war machines."

Writing later of his tour of duty in Rhode Island, Lieutenant Renwick said: "We had a very successful tour of duty with the Cavalry in Rhode Island, in which the armored car accounted for about twenty per cent. of the total opposing force. By being on the job we were able to surprise their camp before the horses were off the picket line, and the machine gun was able to sweep the entire five troops of the enemy, picket lines, tents and all, and the best of it was we got away."

#### THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Austrian torpedoboot destroyers succeeded in raiding the Italian coast on the night of Aug. 11, bombarding railways, viaducts and factories and successfully escaping, according to an official announcement made by the Vienna Ministry of Marine. Vienna claims no Italian warships were seen.

The Italian Ministry of Marine announced on Aug. 13 that in the lower Adriatic, Aug. 12, the Austrian submarine boat U-3 was sunk. The second officer and eleven men of the crew were saved and made prisoners. The War Office on Aug. 13 admitted that their submarine U-12 had not returned from a cruise in the Northern Adriatic. The U-3 was a Germania, Krupp type boat, built in 1908-10. Her displacement was 237 tons on the surface and 300 submerged. Her speed was twelve knots an hour on the surface and nine submerged. Her maximum surface radius was 1,200 miles at nine knots an hour. She had two 17-inch torpedo tubes and carried seventeen officers and men.

The French official version of the sinking of the Austrian submarine U-3 in the Adriatic on Aug. 13, says

that the Austrian submarine U-3, after attacking in the Adriatic without success an Italian auxiliary cruiser, was pursued during the whole of the afternoon of Aug. 12 by Italian and French torpedoboot destroyers. The U-3 was discovered and sunk by gunfire on the morning of Aug. 13 by the French torpedoboot destroyer Bisson, which made prisoner of one officer and eleven sailors.

The German Admiralty on Aug. 14 announced that Commander Zerch was drowned by the sinking of the submarine U-12. No details of the sinking were given.

The Italian Admiralty on Aug. 15 denied the Austrian report that the Italian submarine Nautilus has been sunk. The Italian submarine Nereide, it is also asserted, was not destroyed in a combat with Austrian vessels, but went to the bottom as the result of a fault in her machinery. The Italian statement also denies the Austrian assertion that great damage was wrought on Aug. 11 when two Austrian torpedoboot destroyers bombarded the seacoast towns of Bari, Santo Spirito and Molfetta, in Southern Italy and on the Adriatic.

The French Ministry of Marine announced that on Aug. 12, after warning had been given to the Governor of Jaffa and time given for the evacuation of the vicinity, a French cruiser bombarded and destroyed the principal building of the shops of the German, Herr Wagner, which were making arms and munitions and constructing boats destined for an attack on the Suez Canal. The houses in the vicinity, the report says, were not damaged. Jaffa, in Southern Palestine, Asiatic Turkey, is about 150 miles northeast of Port Said, at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal. In Jaffa is a large foundry owned by the Wagner brothers. A Turkish force on several occasions have attempted attacks on the Suez Canal since the war, but have been defeated each time.

The German Admiralty has declined to comment on the report published that the German submarine U-30 had been sunk off the mouth of the Ems July 5 by accident, in consequence of a defect in operation, but subsequently had been raised. Official information is refused also concerning the fate of the crew. As the German navy has a special ship for raising sunken craft and other facilities for coping with such emergencies, it is believed the newspaper report that the sunken submarine was raised thirty-six hours after the accident may be true.

An official communication issued by the British Admiralty announces that the British auxiliary cruiser India, while engaged in patrol duty in the North Sea on Aug. 8, was sunk by a German submarine. The announcement adds that twenty-two officers and 119 men of the India were saved.

The British Admiralty announce on Aug. 17 that the British transport Royal Edward, a steamer of 11,117 tons, was sunk on the morning of Aug. 14 by an enemy's submarine in the Aegean Sea. "According to the information at present available," says the Admiralty statement, "the transport had on board thirty-two military officers and 1,350 troops, in addition to the ship's crew of 220 officers and men. The troops consisted mainly of reinforcements for the 29th Divisions and details of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Full information has not yet been received, but it is known that about 600 have been saved." The Royal Edward is the first British transport that has been sunk in close on thirteen months of war, and this fact is a great tribute to the work of the British navy in so successfully guarding its hundreds of transports from all corners of the world. The magnitude of the transport service is indicated by an announcement that the Admiralty have on charter one-fifth of the total of British tonnage, or about four million tons. The Royal Edward was 526 feet long, and was owned by the Canadian Northern Steamships, of Toronto. She was built in Glasgow in 1908. She was probably torpedoed by a German submarine, some of which have been assisting the Turks and have been very active.

The Straits Settlement is the first colony of the British Empire to ordain compulsory military service. By a bill passed by the Legislature at Singapore on Aug. 14, all men between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five are ordered for training.

A London Morning Post despatch from Berne Aug. 8 states that the latest German casualty lists give the total Prussian losses at 1,641,569 and those for Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg 537,114. This does not include the naval losses nor the prisoners of war in Germany's lost colonies. Associated Press reports state that officers' casualty lists between July 19 and July 30 show that the British army lost 115 killed, 236 wounded, and fourteen missing, a total of 365. This brings the aggregate officer loss since the beginning of the war to 13,656, of whom 4,176 are recorded dead, 8,305 wounded, and 1,175 missing. During the ten days covered by the lists the regiments operating in the Dardanelles were the greatest sufferers. From Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 8, announcement was made that Canadian casualties up to date number 10,680, made up of 1,877 dead, 6,738 wounded and 2,065 missing.

The King of England has sanctioned the establishment of a medal to be known as the naval general service medal. This will be awarded for service in minor naval operations, whether in the nature of belligerency or of police duty, which may be considered of sufficient importance to justify an award in cases where no other medal would be appropriate.

"An achievement of American industry became known at Washington Aug. 15," says the New York Herald, "in the story of how the parts of fifteen submarines were constructed in the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, put together in shipyards at Montreal and how finally the fifteen submarines crossed the Atlantic under their own power and are now doing duty in the North Sea and in the Dardanelles. All this was accomplished in a little more than four months from the time that the order for the submarines was given. The submarines are similar to the 'H' boats in the United States Navy. The feat is largely attributed to the industry and enterprise of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The steel plates and bars and tubes and heavy oil Diesel engines were manufactured at Bethlehem and shipped to Montreal. There they were put together, the plates being shaped and the mechanism being installed. When the boats left they were fully equipped with torpedoes. Trained submarine crews brought from England were aboard them. The boats are 150 feet long and fifteen feet wide. They have a surface displacement of 360 tons and 430 tons submerged. Their surface speed is fourteen and one-quarter knots and their submerged speed ten knots. They were made after the designs of the Electric Boat Company." The Herald also points out that there was no violation of neutrality laws in making and shipping parts of submarines to Canada.

About \$350,000,000 worth of war supplies were furnished by the United States to the belligerents of Europe

during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce Aug. 8. This does not take into account the enormous exports of foodstuffs and clothing and numerous other articles.

A device invented by the Italian engineer Quarini which makes it possible to drive torpedoes out of their course and explode them has satisfied tests, says a despatch from Rome of Aug. 16 and arrangements are being made, it is said, to supply the device to the allied fleets.

#### TO SECURE UNSINKABLE STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The capsizing of the Eastland excursion steamer was due immediately to a shifting of the cargo—in this case alive, mobile and placed on a plane high enough to make the unstable equilibrium vanish upon a general movement in one direction. Hence the parallelism is only partial with the capsizing of a wounded warship, as in the Anglo-German encounter off the coast of Chile. However, in both cases prevention would seem to lie in providing an extra flotation power, to develop automatically upon that side of the vessel which begins to be submerged.

In a passenger ship this can be done readily by means of shallow horizontal watertight compartments occupying all unnecessary headroom upon every deck above the water line—these to be greatly subdivided and to have petty intervals between the subdivisions. It is of course not practicable in a warship of the present type, but the same result could be got by an extensive increase of breadth and length above water.

Such additional flotation space, however, will be too great to be defended by armor of effective thickness. Precisely as the invention of gunpowder sent the coat of mail to the museum, so now the submarine may be expected to force an abandonment of the warship's harness, save for the most vital places. Even after the engines are disabled she may put up a stiff fight as long as water can be kept out of the "shooting" portions and their adjuncts although she may have greatly settled.

Among the new uncertainties one thing seems nearly certain. In the inventive contest between offensive and defensive forces, the torpedo's energy concentrated upon one unforeseen point of attack cannot fail to win at last, in view of the enormous surface to be defended. The weight of the armor may at any moment desert, as it were, to the enemy and tell more heavily than the weight of his projectiles. Admiral Sir Percy Scott saw this long since. Perhaps those most desirable experiments expected with armored caissons in Chesapeake Bay may say something definite—perhaps tell us exactly how big a charge in the warhead is necessary for breaking up a plating not too heavy to be carried.

I see that a distinguished and most able naval constructor is averse to the horizontal watertight compartment system, even for peace ships, and holds fast to vertical subdivisions—mainly, it would seem, on the score of ease in cleaning, painting and keeping in sanitary condition. These three requirements do certainly belong well in front, yet they should not be marshaled ahead of the need to keep afloat. I assume that this brilliant architect hardly questions that horizontal compartments, however negligently cleaned up, would have kept the Lusitania above water. For that matter, a rough coat of tar put on inside the compartment at the beginning might outlast many times the best of painting; and sanitary conditions in a hermetically sealed chamber can always be assured by fumes forced in through an orifice. As for vertical bulkheads below the water line, whether fore and aft, athwartships or in combination, it seems evident that these will under certain conditions no more prevent capsizing than a life preserver that has slipped down to the legs will keep a man from drowning. All the same I do not mean to carp at noble efforts imperfectly successful.

The submarine is just now more interesting than any other subject on the water. It may be that some way out of the quandary will be found after abandoning all theory and all adherence to mere precedent. Just as in the mock hunts of the circus it sometimes happens that the deer gets so far around the course that he has the hounds ahead and becomes the pursuer, so the merchant steamer, if made unsinkable with the easily introduced and inexpensive horizontal compartment system, may yet be seen to harry the submarine, or even to sink her, particularly if provided with a very swift, good-sized motor boat ready for dropping—this also unsinkable and mounting a gun and small torpedoes designed for submarine fighting.

Whenever game gives out in the forest, the wolves, skunks and foxes have to make for the barnyards and the hen roosts. Cultured nations have now left little land unstolen, and their hunger will grow worse and worse. The next land to be gone for is the vast South American plateau—high, healthy, fit for Europeans. The wars of the future will often be best made indirectly, upon the enemy's commerce. It will be as impracticable as ever for destroyers to convoy the merchant vessel. If unsinkable, she can convoy herself everywhere as against the new foe, although the latter will soon be swifter and will cruise to a far wider radius. Submarine warfare will never be piratical, yet it will recall the old pirate days in bringing out the manhood of the merchant crew and captain. If our foreign commerce is to live once more (as was surely hoped until the passage of the La Follette Act), every merchant commander should be a commissioned officer and be skilled within, at least, the narrow range demanded for attack upon the submarine. As the seaboard is largely in us even from the days of the vikings, a fine prospect for young men of parts will lie open—one not less attractive than some of the best on shore.

Appointments to the Naval Academy should be trebled or quadrupled. There should be a duplicate academy on the Pacific coast. On half-pay or less than half-pay in peace time, officers could make in civil life a larger income than on Navy service. What is more important, many—I do not say all of them—could in civil employment (if not too long continued without a break) gain experience of great use in war and difficult to gain in the Navy. The same system could be extended with profit to men before the mast—extended far enough to furnish a certain percentage of trained man-of-war's men to each American merchantman. If, in a democratic country, there is some other way of providing a great and efficient naval reserve force such



Some Canadians are disposed to resent the claims of those who are appealing for recruits in Canada for the Allies and who make the assertion that "Canada's first line of defense is in Flanders," and that if the Germans capture Calais, the doom of Canada will be sealed, as the Germans can then sweep the Straits of Dover clear of British warships and let their own dreadnoughts out upon the Atlantic. Some Canadians ask why Canada is not herself put into a condition of security by proper defenses. That, it seems to them, is more important than the getting of recruits for a line three thousand miles distant. One of these protestants writes to the Boston Transcript that "were the straits of Belle Isle amply guarded by mines, submarines, flotillas, forts; were the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy similarly guarded; were the naturally strong places on the east coast of Nova Scotia supplied with big guns; were the militia of Canada put now in training to operate such defenses, the eight million people of this country could stand off German invasion easily. Such invasion would come from a base over 3,000 miles overseas. Great Britain, with full command of the seas, with Cape Colony and Natal in her undisputed possession for bases, with 450,000 men in the field, could not subjugate in less than two years the Boers, whose total population was about 250,000. Canada's east coast is as defensible, naturally, against attack from Europe, as the Transvaal and Orange Free State were. We are thirty-two times more populous than the Boers were." This Dominion critic ridicules the idea that the only defense of Canada is the British navy and he also makes sport of the suggestion that even with the British navy gone the United States could be counted on to side with Canada against Germany. Those who defend the postponing of the Canadian defenses say that with Great Britain conquered England might cede Canada to Germany. But right here is where the Monroe Doctrine might be asserted with considerable vigor as its purpose is to preserve the status quo so far as foreign possessions on this hemisphere are concerned. This is a situation that would be more likely to bring about the intervention of the United States in defense of Canada than would pure sympathy or friendliness, however warm and cordial it might be. Those of us in the United States who have fretted at the dilatoriness with which Congress moves in the matter of providing the proper defenses for the nation may well understand the bitterness behind this Canadian view of the Dominion's continued helplessness.

At a meeting of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, G.A.R., held in Milwaukee, Wis., on Aug. 13, a resolution was adopted condemning the Anti-Enlistment Society, which bases its excuse for existence on a determination to use its influence in preventing people from enlisting in the Army, Navy and the National Guard. The resolution says, in part: "We who volunteered at the call of President Lincoln, and followed our flag and leaders until the nation was given a new and better foundation, feel that the public will look leniently upon some plain talk on our part. We are at a loss to find words suitable for a proper condemnation of the un-American people who organized the Anti-Enlistment Society, and the poor, angworm backed weaklings who sign the society's pledge never to enlist, no matter how much the country may need them in its defense. Their conduct is treasonable, from our standpoint. But for the efforts and sacrifices of armed forces upon various occasions this nation would not exist. We look with regret and scant respect upon all of the elements going up and down the country, branding soldiers and sailors in war as common murderers and demanding that armies and navies and their implements of war be thrown into a permanent scrap heap, a class who look to Carnegie's \$12,000,000 fund for their unpatriotic service. We believe that this is a time when the nation as one person should stand for a larger Army and Navy, more men in the National Guard, plan that would give the nation a model and a large Army and Navy reserve. We can only regard as a menace to the nation the efforts being made to teach the youth in schools in such manner that must result in smothering the American military spirit without which there never could have been founded and built up this, the greatest and best nation God ever smiled upon and blessed. We ask school officers, superintendents, principals and teachers to discourage such pernicious and unpatriotic teaching in the department of Wisconsin."

The British passenger steamer *Arabic*, of the White Star Line, was sunk by a German submarine, and without warning, it is claimed, at 9:15 a.m. Aug. 19, in latitude 50.50 north and longitude 8.32 west, which is sixty miles southeast of Fastnet, off the south coast of Ireland. There were 423 persons on board the *Arabic*. Of these 132 were cabin passengers, forty-eight were in the steerage, and the crew consisted of 243 persons. There were twenty-five Americans on board, twenty-one in the cabin and four in the steerage. The vessel sank in eleven minutes. Three hundred and eighty-five survivors reached Queenstown conveyed by a British warship. Thirty-eight persons are missing. It was not known positively up to this writing if any of the missing are Americans. The *Arabic's* tonnage was 15,801 gross and 10,062 net. She was 600 feet long, 65 feet beam and 47 feet in depth. She was built by Harland and Wolff in Belfast in 1903, and for several years was one of the largest vessels in the Atlantic fleet.

The scope of relief work by the American Red Cross in the event of war is explained by Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, U.S.A., acting chairman of the Red Cross, in a letter to the New York Sun. There are an international treaty, a very explicit law, a Presidential proclamation and duly promulgated orders of the War and Navy Departments relating to the furnishing of volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war. War relief work must be accomplished under definite regulations. A nation-wide, officially recognized and chartered relief organization, with departments designed to meet every phase of war relief work, exists. The Surgeon Generals of the United States Army and Navy are appointed by the President to represent these departments in relief work. They are members of the American Red

Cross executive committee and chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the war relief board. All accounts of the Red Cross are required by law to be audited by the War Department and an annual report is made to Congress by the chairman of the central committee. The American Red Cross machinery would be set in motion at once and co-ordinated with the legislative and executive work of the Government in time of war. As an example of its preparedness in one branch, there are 6,000 enrolled American Red Cross graduate trained nurses who have been accepted by the War Department as the Army Nursing Reserve Corps. President Taft in 1911, by proclamation to the Army, stated briefly the relations that must exist between the military departments of the Government and volunteer relief in the event of war. G.O. No. 170, W.D., 1911, publishes the proclamation, stating in effect that the American National Red Cross is the only volunteer society authorized by this Government to render aid to its land and naval forces in time of war.

As a result of the inability of the Navy Department to loan aeroplanes to the Naval Militia of the twenty-three states that have such organizations, the Aero Club of America has received many requests for assistance from heads of the Naval Militia. It has written to the governors of every state, who are holding a conference at Boston, asking that the matter of organizing aviation corps in the National Guard and Naval Militia be given consideration at the conference. To induce officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia to take a personal interest in aeronautics, the Aero Club offers a medal to the first officer of each state to earn the aviation pilot's certificate. It also urges that a resolution be adopted at the governors' conference asking the Senators and Congressmen of each state to support forthcoming measures to provide aeronautical equipment for the Militia.

Secretary Daniels has directed Admiral Fletcher, the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet, to arrange that the U.S.S. *Wyoming* be at the navy yard, Boston, in the forenoon of Aug. 25 so as to take on board the various governors who will be assembled at Boston on that date for passage to Gloucester, and to arrange that while making the passage the governors be afforded an opportunity to review the Atlantic Fleet. In compliance with these instructions, Admiral Fletcher has informed the Department that the battleships and destroyers will be anchored off Boston Light at about 6 p.m. on Tuesday, Aug. 24, and that the *Wyoming* would be ready at a pier at Boston on Wednesday morning in order to receive the governors on board at that place; that plans have been arranged whereby the fleet can be reviewed by the governors about 2 p.m. of the 25th, and that after the review tactical exercises of the fleet would be held and a torpedo attack simulated while en route to Gloucester.

It is announced that a new company known as the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company is to purchase all the properties of the present du Pont Company at the price of \$120,000,000, giving \$1,484,100 in cash, \$59,661,700 par value in debenture stock and \$58,854,200 par value in common stock. There will be no change in the personnel of the officials, Mr. Pierre S. du Pont continuing as president, with the same directorate and management. In a statement to the stockholders of the present company Mr. du Pont says: "The business of our company has greatly increased in volume, so that it has become necessary to materially increase our capital to provide for proper and economical operation." All the contracts the du Ponts have with foreign governments and all other obligations will be assumed by the new concern.

Under orders from Secretary of War Garrison and Major General Wood, United States Regulars will during the week of the Grand Army encampment give exhibition drills at Fort Myer, Va. A special feature of these drills will be exhibitions by the U.S. Medical Corps. A feature of the military demonstrations during the week will be a wig-wag signal drill between experts of the Signal Corps of the Civil War and of the U.S. Army from the dome of the Capitol to a comrade stationed on the roof of the Treasury Building, a mile distant. The old method of transmitting signals by torches will also be shown by the veterans, while the up to date methods of field telephony and wireless telegraphy will be demonstrated by experts of the Regular Army.

The U.S. Military Academy battalion of more than five hundred cadets, accompanied by detachments of Regulars, and all under command of Lieut. Col. Morton F. Smith, commandant, marched out of the summer encampment at West Point on Aug. 16 on a week's hike, which will carry them into Putnam and Westchester counties. The column moved as infantry, cavalry and artillery, with a battery of mountain howitzers on the backs of mules. The command will return on Saturday, Aug. 21.

Announcement was made on Aug. 12 that the following candidates for appointment as chief pay clerk, pay clerk or acting pay clerk in the U.S. Navy, according to which entitled by reason of length of service, have qualified for such appointment: Michael J. Kirwan, Henry Guilmette, Charles C. Timmons, Charles E. Sandgren, Fred A. Abbott, Edward H. Littlefield, Walker A. Settle, John Flynn, Carl M. Johnson, Leonard A. Klauer, U.S. Navy.

The Army and Navy Department, Council of Y.M.H. and Kindred Associations, announces that a committee consisting of Messrs. S. S. Rosenstamm, I. Edwin Goldwasser and Lewis Landes, executive secretary, recently consulted with the Secretary of War, and Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, aid to Secretary Daniels in Washington, regarding Y.M.H.A. work in the Army and in the Navy. The committee was received with great courtesy and promises of complete co-operation. The Jewish men at Ethan Allen have organized the "Jewish

Military Association." The following rabbis have consented to act as visiting chaplains: Rabbi Richard Stern, of New Rochelle, at Fort Slocum; Rabbi Jacob Goldstein, of Brooklyn, at Fort Hamilton; Rabbi Pappin, of Burlington, Vt., at Fort Ethan Allen. The following posts have recently organized Y.M.H.A.'s: Monroe, Totten, Slocum, Hamilton, Hancock and Wadsworth.

One of our correspondents who has been alarmed lest the continuation of the "watchful waiting" policy should lead to the capture of Washington by the Mexicans, in his dreams has had still more dismal forebodings of the coming possibilities, for he tells us: "I dreamed last night I was up on Washington Heights (Riverside), N.Y., and our forces were being hastily gathered in the woods to repel Mexican attack from Jersey shore. In my dream the battleships were in the woods and I distinctly saw the Massachusetts turrets and plate. I saw our skirmish line, soldiers and bluejackets, driven back into the river from Jersey shores, and I woke up and closed the window. It was real for I heard the bombardment at Petersburg celebrating Atlanta victory."

If any outrage like that which occurred in Georgia the other day, when a mob of so-called "respectable citizens" took Leo Frank out of prison and lynched him, had taken place in the Philippines, several hundred pages of the Congressional Record would have been filled with speeches, delivered and undelivered, attacking the Philippine government. This and hundreds of other incidents demonstrate clearly that the Philippines have at least as good a government under the present system as the United States. The Filipino people are without doubt better satisfied with the administration of justice in the islands than are thousands of American citizens with the courts of this country.

General Sherman was accustomed to tell of a fellow cadet at the Military Academy named Job Lancaster who was so big and strong that no one would think of attacking him, and was of so kindly a disposition that he never quarreled with anyone. So, by virtue of his combination of strength with kindness, Job became the peacemaker of his class. Job Lancaster is the type of our nation as we would have it. Strength with kindness wins respect, but kindness without strength excites only contempt and invites aggression. "The wolf careth not how many sheep there be," and neither our wealth nor our numbers are any defense against an enemy without the accompaniment of training and organization.

Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker, past presidents of the Society of Automobile Engineers, have been selected to serve on the Navy Advisory Board, having received a majority of the ballots cast by the voting members of the organization. Both have been intimately connected with automobile engineering since its commercial inception in this country and have had executive experience with producing companies for many years.

Put-in-Bay residents are making arrangements for the celebration of the one hundred and second anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie on Sept. 10 of this year. To them the main shaft of the Perry Memorial, on the southeastern shore of Put-in-Bay Island, is one of the wonders of the world. The only thing they don't like about it is the charge of twenty-five cents exacted for the trip by elevator to the dome. The shaft is an important landmark to the navigators of the Great Lakes.

The British government now is in the possession of complete data concerning practically all of the inhabitants of Great Britain, the registration forms having been collected Aug. 16. Twenty-seven million forms, duly filled out and signed, were handed to the volunteer collectors on the morning of Aug. 16. All visiting aliens were compelled to register in the same manner as the British subjects.

A tablet, erected by classmates, to the memory of Ensign W. D. Billingsley, U.S.N., who met his death in aviation June 20, 1913, was unveiled in Memorial Hall, Naval Academy, Sunday, Aug. 15, 1915. Lieut. (J.G.) F. T. Leighton, U.S.N., delivered the dedicatory address to the members of the class of 1909 who were able to be present.

General Goethals, who was opposed to granting special rewards to the younger Army and Navy officers associated with him in canal work, now favors offering similar rewards to the civilian workers, "simply because Congress has seen fit to reward some and not all, but for no other reason."

In the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, the service of Capt. Preston Brown, 8th Cav., as statistical officer of the Philippine Department rifle and revolver competition, May 15-20, 1915, was not to be construed as duty with United States troops within the meaning of the act approved April 27, 1914 (37 Stat. 357).

Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, returned Aug. 18 from a trip to the Pacific coast. While he was at the Panama-Pacific Exposition on behalf of the Marine Corps he accepted a beautiful bronze medal as a recognition of the service and efficiency of the marines.

The headquarters and 2d Battalion and Batteries B and E, 5th U.S. Field Artillery, and two aeroplane sections arrived at Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 18.

Major General Funston, U.S.A., announces that the 2d Battalion of the 9th U.S. Infantry arrived at Laredo, Texas, Aug. 18, at 12:30 a.m.





Gen. and Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., have returned to their home, Woodreve, in Maryland.

A son, Alan Leigh Moore, was born to the wife of Lieut. James Merriam Moore, U.S.A., at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 8.

A daughter, Rosa Coffin Miller, was born at Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 18, to the wife of Lieut. Troup Miller, 3d U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Frederick Allport Dale and daughter, Audrey, have left New York and are visiting Mrs. Dale's father in Germantown, Pa.

The Inspector General of the Army and Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington are spending August at Bedford Springs, where they are taking the cure.

A daughter, Dorothy Noble Danford, was born to Lieut. Robert M. Danford, 5th U.S. Field Art., and Mrs. Danford at Fort Sill, Okla., Aug. 13.

The Misses McClellan, of Philadelphia, nieces of the late Gen. George B. McClellan, U.S.A., are guests at the Windsor Hotel, Cape May, N.J.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pickens E. Woodson, U.S.A., retired, announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Lee Woodson, at Globe, Ariz., on Aug. 12, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Russell S. Maxwell, 1st U.S. Field Art., announce the birth of a son, William Ragland, at the Hanly Hospital, Santa Cruz, Cal., on July 30, 1915.

Mrs. De Forest Willard Morton and little daughter, Mary, the family of Lieutenant Morton, 8th Cav., U.S.A., have returned to Washington from a visit to Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Morton, the parents of Lieutenant Morton, at their summer home in Stone Harbor, N.J.

Mrs. C. J. Rixey and Miss Rixey, of Washington, were recently week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Herndon Rixey at Jameson's Hill, Culpeper, Va. They will leave shortly for Portland, Ore., where the marriage of Miss Rixey and Lieutenant Gibson, U.S.N., will take place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. John St. Clair. The date set is Oct. 7.

Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army, will preside over the Public Health and Medical Science Section of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, which will be held in Washington from Dec. 27, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916. The chairman of the Sanitary Division of the section will be Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, of the Navy. Among those who will deliver addresses are Lieut. Col. E. L. Munson and Capt. E. B. Vedder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood, U.S.N.

Major William Wallace, 9th U.S. Inf., was shot and seriously wounded at the camp of the National Guard of West Virginia at Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 18, when a revolver was accidentally discharged inside a tent as he was passing. The bullet cut off two fingers of his left hand and passed through both legs near the thigh. Major Wallace, who was an inspector-instructor of the guard, received the attention of the Medical Corps at the camp and later was removed to a local hospital.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO U.S.M.A.

The following candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy in 1916 have been appointed during the past week:

Arkansas—Charles H. Moore, jr., alternate, Pine Bluff.

Colorado—Oscar A. Saunders, alternate, Brush.

Maine—Newell L. Hemenway, Portland.

Maryland—Robert W. Waller, Salisbury.

Massachusetts—Edgar L. Kaula, alternate, Somerville.

Missouri—Herbert B. Jordan, Jefferson City.

Michigan—Karl Guenther, Lansing.

New Jersey—Alexander J. Mackenzie, Bernardsville; Henry W. Barrick, alternate, Trenton; George F. Jammer, alternate, Trenton.

New York—James W. Colt, jr., Geneseo; Clarence M. Mendenhall, alternate, New Rochelle; Edwin B. Fitzpatrick, alternate, Olean.

Oklahoma—Howell Cocke, Mangum; Herbert N. Gambill, alternate, Hollis; Carl L. Brundage, alternate, Thomas.

Virginia—William A. Calloway, Norwood; James P. Jervey, jr., alternate, Norfolk; Marvin H. Grove, alternate, Salem.

#### LAND DEFENSE OF SEACOAST FORTIFICATIONS

In discussing the use of seacoast guns and mortars in land defense of fortifications, Lieut. Meade Wildrick, C.A.C., in the July-August Artillery Journal points out that the large rôle played by big mortars and howitzers in the European war indicates the importance of studying the possible value of coast defense guns and mortars in covering the surrounding land and water areas within their range. With the complete development of the system he describes Lieutenant Wildrick believes no hostile force could operate on land or sea within a radius of twelve miles of any of our coast defenses without coming under the fire of our large guns and mortars. The requisites of the fire control system insuring such protection are an accurate military map and an efficient scouting force. The map should be similar to the present coast defense commander's map, but much more accurate, covering 20,000 yards radius instead of 12,000, the former being the range of the major caliber guns. The control of this map should be established by triangulation. The best results would seem to be obtainable, the essayist believes, by a combination of the square system for locating targets on the map and the azimuth circle for obtaining firing data from the map. Several problems are worked out showing the methods of meeting an attack on the land side, and the methods he illustrates by them, he says, are applicable to every coast defense in our Service.

To develop the necessary trained scouts and lines of communications the annual service target practice should be divided into sea defense and land defense practice. The former could be carried on as at present. In the second kind of practice a situation could be assumed and the target constructed in an area where the bursting shells could do no material damage. As a safety precaution the umpire should know the correct azimuth and range to the target, so that the firing data could be checked before the command to fire is given. Scouts should be specially trained in locating targets on the map and in sending the correct firing data to the fort commander's station. Proper lines of communication should be established by wireless, telegraph, telephone and visual signaling between the scouts and headquarters. As soon as the assumed situation is made known by the umpire

the scouts should be sent out to find the target. When found they should locate it accurately on their map and report the data to the defense commander immediately. When the firing has begun they should observe its effectiveness and be able to control it. All the requirements of the practice, as far as possible, should simulate war conditions. Things necessary to the development of this system of sea and land defense, Lieutenant Wildrick thinks, are the issuing of a proper map to each battery commander's station in each coast defense; scouts specially qualified and trained in locating targets on the map; development of lines of communication between scouts and headquarters; making and issuing to each battery of a special shell by the Ordnance Department for use against land targets; guns mounted so as to be able to employ all round fire in covering the rear areas of the seacoast defenses.

#### DECISIONS BY THE COMPTROLLER.

The appeal of Capt. D. B. Wills, assistant paymaster, U.S.M.C., from a disallowance by the Auditor, has been overruled in his favor. The Comptroller decides that Capt. A. E. Harding and the officers of the 5th Regiment, U.S.M.C., while on board ship in the waters of Santo Domingo awaiting orders were on a duty status, and not that of traveling at sea, as the Auditor held; also that the officers who complied with their orders for immediate embarkation were not responsible for the delay in the sailing of the ship and should be allowed reimbursement accordingly for subsistence expenses.

Comdr. George W. Mentz, U.S.N., deposited \$1,050 in the Treasury as the compromise of a claim for civil liability incurred in having illegally brought certain merchandise into San Juan, P.R., from St. Thomas, in November and December, 1902. The Comptroller decides that the proportion of this sum representing duties should be paid to the Treasurer of Porto Rico and the remainder into the Treasury of the United States on account of custom fines, penalties and forfeitures.

The Comptroller in the case of the funeral expenses of the late Col. R. Dickens, U.S.M.C., holds that expenses for the funeral of a deceased officer or enlisted man which are occasioned by necessary transportation may be paid from the proper appropriation and should not be deducted from the gratuity.

#### PAY OF ARMY MAJORS.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 11, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to call attention to what appears to be a discrimination against majors in the Army not at all intended by the law. Considering the increases in pay corresponding to promotions between the rank of lieutenant and that of colonel, it may be stated that the greatest increase for promotion should be found at the change from captain to major; for this promotion bridges the gap between the narrower duties and responsibilities of the company officer and the broader duties and responsibilities of the field officer, and at the same time increased burdens are then assumed for the first time through the cutting off of the extra pay allowed for mounts owned by the officer and the issue of horse and ordnance equipment.

This principle seems to have been recognized in the preparation of the pay table, where the different increases in the pay of grade are as follows: From lieutenant to captain, \$400 per annum; from captain to major, \$600 per annum; from major to lieutenant colonel, \$500 per annum; from lieutenant colonel to colonel, \$500 per annum.

In practice the principle is violated; for few officers, except medical officers and quartermasters, attain the grade of major until after they have served over twenty years. Most majors served more than twenty-two years to attain the grade. The true increases for promotion must be determined by considering ten years of service for a lieutenant to become a captain and twenty for the captain to become a major. At the same time, the pay for mounts must be considered, as it is an actual condition, and not a theory. The real situation is as follows: Increase from lieutenant to captain, \$480; increase from captain to major, \$440; increase from major to lieutenant colonel, \$500; increase from lieutenant colonel to colonel, \$500. The smallest increase is made where the greatest is needed and really intended to be given, as indicated by the pay table.

This anomaly could be corrected by repealing the proviso which limits the pay of a major to \$4,000, which would give \$4,200 to majors having over twenty years of service. This would make the proper difference between the pay of a captain and that of a field officer, and would place the pay of a major on a more favorable comparison with that of a lieutenant colonel, as it ought to be to be proportionate to the respective duties and responsibilities.

R. R. RAYMOND, Major, Corps of Engrs.

#### WHAT OF THE SOLDIER'S FAMILY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While we are discussing the matter of increased retirement pay for enlisted men, even at our own expense if necessary, can we not do a little more? How about protection for the family left struggling for a livelihood at the decease of a soldier?

At the death of an enlisted man, at the present rates of pay, his wife receives the equivalent of six months of his pay, which is of great assistance, but only temporary. His pay does not permit him to carry any insurance. The consequence is that the wife is left to shift for herself and the children on the "widow's pension" of \$12 per month, with \$2 additional for each minor child. Not enough to keep body and soul together. So she must eke out that scanty portion by taking up some work, depriving the children of their best and truest friend during practically all of the daylight hours.

By all means deduct the twenty-five cents per month from each enlisted man and retire him on a sum that will enable him to keep himself in fit condition for further duty with the colors in case of need, instead of condemning him to solicit a position to make ends meet; but in addition provide that after his decease in the line of duty, or under similar circumstances after his retirement, his widow shall receive a sum sufficient for her support and for the support and training of minor children so long as she shall remain a widow. Increase the Army, by all means. But at the same time increase

the inducements to enlist and to "stick." Make the Service offer so much that young men will want to come in and will want to stay.

W. R. S.

#### BRITISH DIFFICULTIES.

(From the London Times.)

The German newspapers display at present greater confidence and satisfaction than at any time since the outbreak of war. The military situation on all the fronts is represented to be extremely favorable, the diplomatic situation, as regards especially both the United States and the Balkans, is described hopefully, and, above all, it is maintained that Great Britain, owing to military disappointments and her lack of preparation, is involved in difficulties for which no remedy can be found, and which practically destroy all hope of victory.

The Cologne Gazette, for example, devoted a very great part of its space in three editions to various aspects of the situation in England. The following conclusion of a long letter from Berlin to the Cologne Gazette is typical:

"A year of fighting has brought the Allies no other success than perception of the fact that the best thing they could do would be to reconstruct, as soon as possible, on the German pattern, their educational, economic and administrative institutions. This year has proved clearly that these institutions in Germany are so perfect that there are no gaps in them through which Germany could be hit. The finest brain or the most pitiless humorist could imagine no more overwhelming satire than that which has been written by history in the past year—the failure of the league to fall upon and destroy Germany, because it could have succeeded only if the Allies had possessed the organization which Germany possesses, and which cannot be improvised after a year of war, but can only slowly grow up."

The writer explains at length that all British calculations have been defeated, and that, instead of England's being able to win the war "with the old system," it is "only the English system that has been beaten." He rejoices, like other German writers, over the statement of Lord Haldane, "undoubtedly the best educated man in the government which made the war," that, "after the war, England will be a poorer country." He suggests that Lord Haldane may have had his own motives for his speech, but says that this does not make his "bitter truths" less true.

All these German articles culminate in the assertion that England will fail to absorb the true spirit of German patriotism, and above all to build up a new system upon the basis of universal military service. A certain Dr. Sarrazin, whom the Cologne Gazette represents as a critical observer of English life, who has for many years predicted the results of "England's scientific backwardness," writes as follows:

"The attempt, or rather the threat, to introduce universal service frightens nobody either inside or outside Germany. Everybody regards it as first class 'bluff.' England and universal service! They mix like fire and water. English society, and with it the whole wage-earning and profit-making English people, will have absolutely nothing to do with compulsion, and this fact will not be altered by the latest desperate attempt—'voluntary compulsion.' The Under Secretary Tennant in the House of Commons recently coined the classical phrase that universal service is foreign to British conviction and the character of the British genius—leaving it to anybody to translate 'genius' into 'trading spirit' or 'sense for business.'"

#### DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING AMMUNITION.

In a letter to the New York Tribune from Niagara Falls, Aug. 8, Francis A. J. Fitzgerald gives an interesting description of the difficulties the British have encountered in preparing for the manufacture of ammunition:

"As an illustration," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "let us take the manufacture of shrapnel. This must be manufactured of a particular kind of steel, from which the blanks are made. The blanks are then machined and must go through an elaborate and careful heat treatment. The machine work requires a high degree of accuracy, specifications calling for errors less than one-fourth of an inch. Naturally the working force of the factory must be trained for this, special machinery obtained, the work systematized and so forth. I have seen American factories which almost immediately after the opening of the war got contracts for munitions and strained every effort to fill them, and yet months passed before any shells were actually turned out. There are factories to-day with unfinished shells piled up to the roof because of the impossibility of getting the raw materials needed to finish them. Piles of shrapnel shells lie waiting for bullets because these are made of an alloy containing eighty-eight per cent. lead and twelve per cent. antimony, and the problem is where to get the antimony. Thousands of unfinished shells are held up because the brass cannot be obtained to make the primers. This is due to the lack of zinc. When the war began zinc could be bought for something like \$140 a ton; now it costs \$650 a ton, or more. Imagine the condition of a factory that made a contract for munitions some months ago and now wants to buy brass!"

"It has been estimated that the zinc required to fill munition orders amounts to 950,000 tons, but the yearly capacity of eight smelters in this country is only 350,000 tons. New smelters are building, but naturally these take several months to complete.

"Take another example of a war material only required in relatively small quantities but nevertheless of great value—magnesium. When the war began magnesium was not manufactured in this country at all; it was imported from Europe and cost seventy-five cents to one dollar a pound. After the war began it was quoted at fancy prices, like \$7 or \$8 a pound, and even at that price the quantity which could be obtained was very small. The Germans were prepared. They had thought out all the problems of the war before it began.

"They know that the Allies in the west have only sufficient munitions to defend themselves, and that the Russians have not even enough for that purpose. Obviously then the proper strategy is to keep the western enemy on the defensive and follow an active offensive on the eastern enemy, whose lack of munitions is notorious. At the beginning of the war the Germans took Belgium, the greatest zinc smelting country in the world, and they have never let the Russians cross the frontier at Mysłowitz, near the zinc mines and smelters of Hohenlohe. There the great zinc and coal mines feed the smelters of Hohenlohehütte, an enormous plant, the







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Capt. Frank H. Schofield, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Chester, has informed the Department that the ships in Mediterranean waters (the Chester and Des Moines) are constantly receiving letters from the United States addressed to officers and enclosing letters for delivery ashore. Captain Schofield writes that, as the

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Ottoman regulations are most stringent, these letters must be returned to the senders. He states that drafts, checks, currency and distribution lists written in English can be delivered through the Consul General by the commanding officer, but that no other matter whatsoever can be transmitted.

The 7th U.S. Cavalry is under orders to relieve the 9th Cavalry when it returns from the Philippines, and its home station will be Fort D. A. Russell until orders to the contrary are issued. If the troops are ever relieved from the Mexican border there may be a rearrangement of stations, but under the present arrangement the 7th will go to Fort Russell when it comes from the border.

A Chicago correspondent writes: "We are glad to see you take such a stand on 'Claxtonism.' Please keep after him and Mr. Walker, of the 'F.O.P.' (which abbreviation seems pertinent!), and make the latter try, at least, to prove his charges. I believe you are finding a staunch backer for preparedness in the Chicago Tribune; and we hope the compulsory military service for Uncle Sam is not far away!"

Quite a large number of non-commissioned officers were transferred Aug. 16 to organizations in the Philippines, and will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable them to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Sept. 7, 1915. They relieve non-coms. transferred to organizations in the United States.

Secretary Daniels, because of the charge by the Providence Journal that the Sayville wireless plant is being used for unneutral purposes, has ordered that the force at Sayville be increased and that extra precautions be taken in the censoring of messages.

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### WAR DEPARTMENT'S MILITARY POLICY.

Before leaving for Seabright, N.J., the Secretary of War in a letter to the President indicated what his military policy recommendations to Congress will be. It is altogether probable that the Secretary will give out a preliminary statement on the Department's policy when he returns to Washington. It is understood that the Secretary and the War College proceed on the assumption that the necessary troops for an adequate land force must be raised by the volunteer system. Though the question of the soundness of the volunteer system was not passed upon, it is no secret that the General Staff as well as almost every officer in the Army believes that compulsory training of some character is the only solution of the problem of national defense. The few that still cling to the old volunteer system have lost faith in it since its failure in England during the European war. Everyone, in or out of the Army, who has studied the problem closely now realizes that in the event of war with a first class Power this country would be forced to resort to conscription, and it is insisted that the only safe and sound military policy will be a compulsory training system to be put into effect in the time of peace. Although the Secretary of War refuses to commit himself, it is believed with all the reports that have been submitted to him by the War College, the General Staff and the general officers of the Army, he must now see that the only just and sound military policy is based on equal and universal service. A lawyer with the keen mind of the Secretary cannot but see the equity of placing military service on the same basis as taxation and jury service.

At the same time the Secretary and the General Staff take the position that it is only within the purview of the military authorities to decide what force is needed to defend the country. What method should be followed in raising troops is to be determined by the legislative branch of the Government. At least this is the present attitude of the Department. If Congress, by resolution or otherwise, should ask the Secretary or the General Staff to outline the best policy of raising troops there is not much doubt that the answer would be compulsory service. And it is altogether probable that at the approaching session of Congress this question will be asked of the Secretary and the military authorities.

It is stated upon excellent authority that 220,000 is the number agreed upon as the required strength of the Regular Army serving with the colors. This will consist first of two divisions for the Philippines, one for Hawaii and one for the Panama Canal. One of the divisions on the islands is to be organized from the Philippine Scouts, and all the overseas divisions should be kept at war strength. There should be at least four Infantry divisions, one Cavalry division and a number of extra Cavalry regiments in the United States. It is understood that there are to be fifteen regiments of Field Artillery for the divisions and two or three regiments of Heavy Artillery for field armies. The increase for the Coast Artillery has not been fully determined, but it is stated that it will not be as large as that provided for in the bill submitted by the Department at the last session of Congress.

It is understood that the term of enlistment for the Regular Army would be fixed at two years for the colors and six years in the reserves. When an enlisted man passes into the reserves he is to receive \$200 as his pay for services in the reserves. Only non-commissioned officers will be permitted to re-enlist or remain permanently with the Regular Army. Then there is to be a force which will be known as a Continental or Irregular Army. This will probably be about the same strength as the Regular Army and will be organized and officered by Army officers. This force is to consist of enlisted men who take two months of intensified training for three years. Their uniform and equipment will be kept stored at points of mobilization and their organizations will be maintained just as if they were serving with the colors the year round. The third force will consist of the Organized Militia, which is to be strengthened by the passage of the Militia Pay bill. Just what will be the strength of the Militia under a pay bill, of course, cannot be determined until the law has been tested. It is believed, however, that with these three forces the country will have at least 600,000 trained men. The Regular Army will be kept up to its present high state of efficiency and will form a force that can be thrown into the field on short notice. In a few weeks it is believed that the Continental Army would be ready for service in the field, and that with the Pay bill the Militia will be a dependable force.

While the Secretary of War and General Staff have been making a study of the military policy of the United States, Militia officers have been going into the subject with a view to presenting a plan to Congress at the next session. It is understood that this work is

being done by a committee of the National Guard Association but their conclusions are being kept confidential and probably will not be made public until Congress convenes. National Guard officers generally recognize that the Militia must be reorganized, and it is stated that they have under consideration an entirely new Militia Pay bill. A number of most influential National Guardsmen are advocating the federalization of the National Guard. They believed that it should be placed under the same law as the Regular Army, or under that provision of the Constitution which authorizes Congress to raise and maintain an Army. The details of the recommendations of the National Guard Association have not yet been worked out, but it is stated that the Militia officers will attempt to meet the demand of the country for trained citizen soldiers. They believe that with the proper legislation the strength of the National Guard can be raised until it will give the country a sufficient reserve for the Regular Army and dispense with the necessity of maintaining a third organization.

#### MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON TEXAS BORDER.

There is no doubt that the 2d Division will be removed from Texas City as a result of the destruction of the camp there by a hurricane, but no action has been taken as yet by the War Department, and will not be until Secretary Garrison returns to Washington some time next week. The future station of the division will depend upon the recommendations of Generals Bell and Funston and demands of the State Department for troops to deal with the Mexican situation. The prospects are that the troops will be distributed along the border, although there is a bare possibility that at least part of the division will be sent to home stations. The entire matter will be taken up next week at a conference between the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War. If the Secretary of State feels that the troops are not needed on the border it is believed that the Secretary of War will take steps to send them to the home stations.

The attitude of the State Department on the Mexican situation gives very little promise of the relief of any troops from Texas or the Mexican border. Secretary of State Lansing on a number of occasions has indicated clearly that the strength of the force on the Mexican border would be increased instead of decreased. The Administration has assumed a threatening attitude toward the warring Mexican factions and is attempting to use the Army and Navy to force an agreement among the Mexican leaders on peace terms, without actually invading the country.

There is one thing certain, and that is that Texas City will cease to be even a temporary military post. When the troops were sent there it was expected that they would be loaded upon transports immediately and taken to Vera Cruz. Texas City has never been a satisfactory location for the division, and the disaster which has overtaken the troops will result in their immediate removal. There is so much confusion at Texas City growing out of the flood that the 27th Infantry, which is due to sail on the Buford for the Philippines, may not get away on Aug. 26 as scheduled. It is thought that the Buford will be needed to transport supplies or troops between local ports. At least, the 27th Infantry will not leave until normal conditions are restored in the vicinity of Texas City.

The flood may also interfere with the trip of the 23d Infantry to Jacksonville, Fla., where it was expected to assist in conducting the National Rifle Match. The marines that were to participate in the matches have already gone to Hayti, but as the National Match does not occur until October the officers in charge are going ahead with arrangements, hoping to be able to secure a regiment from the Army and marines from Hayti or some other station in time for the event.

#### THE NEW ARTICLES OF WAR.

The bill providing for the revision of the Articles of War will again be presented to Congress by the War Department at the opening of the next session of Congress. Last session the measure passed the Senate, first as an independent bill and afterwards as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill, but it was held up in the conference committee by Chairman Hay of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Hay declared that the House Committee on Military Affairs had not had sufficient opportunity to consider the bill, and insisted that it be laid over until the next session. At the same time Mr. Hay stated that he would take the Articles up at this session so that the House Committee might have ample time to consider the bill.

During the recess the bill of last session has been referred to the General Staff, a committee of which has reviewed the bill and the Judge Advocate General's report on it with great care. To give the General Staff an opportunity to determine what changes have been made by the bill, the Judge Advocate General has prepared a report in which the present Articles and the proposed Articles are printed in parallel columns. Under each paragraph there are explanatory notes in which the reasons for the changes are set forth in detail. Where new sections are inserted in the Articles to make them harmonize with civil law the existing law is placed in a parallel column with the proposed Articles. It is understood that this is the form in which the new Articles will be presented to Congress. The military committees will then have an opportunity to

determine just what is the character of the changes proposed without an exhaustive study of the new bill.

If there is to be an increase in the Army or any reserve system, it is highly important that Congress should pass the necessary legislation to bring the Articles of War up to date. There seems to be no reason why it should not do this in the early months of the session. The proposed Articles are the result of years of study by officers in the Judge Advocate General's Office as well as by several committees of the line. No other legislation proposed by the War Department has received more mature consideration than the proposed Articles.

An increase of at least 6,000 men will be asked by the Navy Department for the Navy and Marine Corps. At the last session of Congress the Department went on record for an increase of 4,600 enlisted men for the Navy, and on this basis there should be added about 1,300 to the strength of the Marine Corps. The Marine Corps is now a battalion short of what is recognized as its required strength in proportion to that of the Navy. If the Navy should be increased 4,600 men there should be 920 enlisted men added to the Marine Corps, in addition to the shortage of a battalion that exists now. But it is believed that the Secretary of the Navy, working in harmony with the new policy of the Administration for an increase in the strength of the national defenses, will recommend a larger increase than he did last session. At the Secretary's request, Congress passed the Naval Reserve act, which it was thought would produce a large force of reserves for the Navy. This act has not been a success, the number of reserves now being only a few hundred. Although the terms appear to be very inviting, former enlisted men of the Navy do not seem to be disposed to take advantage of it. With the failure of this act it is evident that the Secretary must take some steps to increase the number of enlisted men on the active list. Just what his recommendation will be is not known at this time, and it will probably depend largely upon the building program which is authorized at the next session of Congress.

Perhaps the most important change in the construction of the new battleships will be the increase in the angle of fire of the large guns. This change will be made in response to the demand for longer range guns. There is a report that in engagements between British and German warships hits have been made at ranges which up to this time were regarded as beyond the limit at which the fire of the largest guns could be controlled. While the accuracy of some of these figures has been questioned by United States Navy officers, it is understood that it is thought wise to increase the angle of fire in the battleships authorized at the last session of Congress. As has been frequently stated, there is not much difference between the power of the 14-inch guns in the United States fleet and the 15-inch guns in the British dreadnoughts. It is claimed that the muzzle velocity and other features of our guns about offset the difference in the size between them and the British 15-inch guns. Aside from this, the triple gun turret construction of the latest United States battleship gives more opportunity for hits than the two gun turret of the British ships. With the increase in the angle of fire, it is stated, the range of the 14-inch gun can be extended to the limit of vision or any sea and under any condition.

Secretary Daniels has furnished the following statement showing the increase in the number of ships in full commission now and the number in full commission in March, 1913. The total increase is sixty vessels, divided as follows:

	1915.	1913.
Battleships .....	27	21
Armored cruisers .....	6	6
Cruisers first class .....	2	1
Cruisers second class .....	1	0
Cruisers third class .....	10	5
Destroyers .....	34	28
Torpedoboats .....	0	0
Monitors .....	5	1
Submarines .....	38	18
Gunboats .....	21	15
Transports .....	2	4
Supply ships .....	4	4
Converted yachts .....	5	5
Tugs .....	47	45
Tenders .....	7	7
Special types .....	5	4

Taking a leaf from naval events in the present European war, experiments which are being carried out at Newport, where the Atlantic Fleet is assembled, already have demonstrated the value of breaking up the uniform color of the battleships and destroyers by circular splotches of black paint. Ships so marked have been found much harder to see, not only at night but in the day time, particularly in the light haze that so often covers the ocean in fair weather. The torpedoboat destroyer McDonough when she left Newport Aug. 16 to join in the Atlantic war game off Block Island, had black paint put on her lead-colored hull to form the outlines of a submarine and the shape of a periscope was painted on the middle funnel. The illusion was effective at a comparatively short distance. Other destroyers have been painted with black and white squares, which serve to obscure the vessels' outline. The fleet with the exception of a few ships left Aug. 16 for maneuvers in Block Island Sound and the vicinity of Montauk Point and Martha's Vineyard. Secretary Daniels will be in Boston on Aug. 25 and will review the Battleship Fleet off Boston Light with the state executive in

attendance upon the conference of Governors. Mrs. Daniels will accompany her husband.

The first step toward arming the coast defenses with 16-inch guns will probably be the authorization of four for the proposed forts at Cape Henry, Va. Over a year ago a special committee of the Board of Fortifications recommended that 16-inch guns be adopted as the type for the large guns in the coast defenses. Not only will all the new fortifications be equipped with 16-inch guns, but eventually this new type will be substituted for the 14-inch guns with which the larger fortifications are now equipped. The decision on the part of the War Department to increase the size of the coast defense guns was made before the European war, as the result of the long drawn out discussion which has been taking up a large part of the sessions of the Board of Fortifications. Prominent among the advocates of the 16-inch guns was Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery. It is said that he was backed up in his fight for 16-inch guns by most of the Coast Artillery officers. The change from 14- to 16-inch guns has not been, as is popularly supposed, to secure a longer range. The present 14-inch gun, it is generally admitted, has as long a range as is necessary, and, in fact, the range of the 14-inch gun at a high angle will throw a projectile as far as the fire of a gun can be controlled. But the 16-inch gun throws a heavier projectile and has greater ballistic powers. The new guns will be even more powerful than the 16-inch gun which will shortly be placed in the Panama fortifications. They are forty-five calibers in length as compared with thirty-four calibers of the Panama Canal 16-inch; that is, they will be sixty feet long as compared with forty-five feet. In addition to this, the new gun will be wire wound and will be a more modern piece of ordnance. In the Cape Henry fortification the guns will be mounted on disappearing carriages of the most modern type and their power will exceed that of the guns of any fortification in the world. They will throw projectiles weighing 2,200 pounds, which will be an increase of 600 pounds over the projectiles of the latest 14-inch guns. It is possible that Congress may be asked for authority to place some of the new 16-inch guns in the Panama Canal fortifications.

Military observers who have been watching the progress of the war in Russia are convinced that the German troops will not be stopped in Russia until the entire first line of the Russian army is either captured or broken up in such a manner that it cannot take the offensive within a year. Assuming that the Russian situation is cleaned up, these observers believe that the combined German and Austrian forces will make a drive into Italy, seeking not only to crush the Italian army, but to open the way for invasion of France across the border of Italy. It is argued that the losses in invading France through Italy will be less than in a drive through the entrenched lines on the western frontier of Germany. With this situation the Austrian and German forces would be attacking the Allies in France from two sides. This assumes that they no longer feared any serious offensive from Russia until the issue had been forced in France.

An important conference between military surgeons and surgeons and general officials of railroads, manufacturing and mining concerns will take place on Aug. 23 and 24 at the New Willard in Washington, D.C. The purpose of the meeting will be to unify and standardize so far as possible first aid appliances and instruction. The conference will take under consideration first aid and accident surgery and transportation. Of recent years Army and Navy medical officers have frequently been called upon to take charge and assist in times of great disaster and floods. In order that the work may be done in harmony with that of the civilian doctors, it is felt that the same methods should be adopted by military and civil medical authorities. The Red Cross and the military systems have already been harmonized, and at this conference an effort will be made to get other civilian medical authorities in line with this scheme.

Interest has been revived in the Perkins bill providing for the retirement of enlisted men of the Navy after sixteen, twenty and twenty-five years' service. The bill will probably be reintroduced at the next session of Congress and will receive serious consideration in the Committee on Naval Affairs. When it was introduced in 1911 it was reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and endorsed by the Department. For some time it has been urged by officers that a system of retirement of this character, by which enlisted men can be retired when disabled or partially disqualified for service, would greatly increase the efficiency of the enlisted personnel. In a great many cases where the enlisted men are permitted to re-enlist they are really disqualified for active service on the fleet. A better system would be to permit them to retire under the provisions of the Perkins bill.

A demand for business men's military camps like that at Plattsburg is coming from every section of the country. In response to this the War Department has authorized the holding of camps at the American Lake reservation near San Francisco, and at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago. So far no arrangements have been made for the holding of one in the South, but it is understood that plans are under consideration for the establishing of a camp in that section.

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS.

## PAN-AMERICAN APPEAL TO MEXICO.

The Pan-American appeal to Mexico was made public in Washington on Aug. 14. It is prefaced by the announcement that the communication had been "sent to many prominent persons in Mexico who possess authority or military power within the republic." After referring to the desolating effect upon the country of the years of internecine strife, the appeal expresses the belief that "If the men directing the armed movements in Mexico, whether political or military chiefs, should agree to meet either in person or by delegates far from the sound of cannon and with no other inspiration save the thought of their afflicted land, there to exchange ideas and to determine the fate of the country, from such action would undoubtedly result the strong and unyielding agreement requisite to the creation of a provisional government." A spot within the borders of Mexico which might be neutralized for the purpose is suggested as the meeting place. The signers say they expect a reply to this communication within a "reasonable time," that is, ten days after the delivery of the appeal, which is dated Aug. 11. It is signed by Secretary of State Lansing, and representatives of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala. The appeal does not suggest or even hint at what action will be taken if this document is thrown into the waste basket by the Mexican chieftains. In view of the utter failure of the A B C conference at Niagara Falls, where the most pretentious efforts were made to solve the Mexican situation, it is doubtful whether this appeal is going to make any deeper impression upon the revolutionary leaders.

## OUR REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

Of our Government's position in its reply to the Austrian note relative to the non-prohibition of shipments of munitions of war to the Allies the Boston Transcript says: "The Austrian note is a confession that only the supremacy of the Allies on the high seas prevents Austria and Germany from obtaining from the United States the articles which they are anxious to purchase and the United States is willing to sell. This confession leaves Austria nothing to do but fall back upon awkward special pleading. It simply asks the United States to make exceptions in favor of the Teutonic Allies—that is, it requests the United States to become unneutral. Such a request made in the same breath as a complaint of unneutrality naturally causes a confusion of utterance, of which our Government takes the most controversial advantage.

"When it comes to precedents our Government makes apt use of the sales by Austria and Germany to Great Britain during the Boer War, and in considering our own needs it emphatically declares that it will not consent to cut itself off from neutral markets by agreeing to an embargo on arms. While we are not a 'militarist' nation, we are not blind or deaf to precautions for our own protection. We may be suddenly called upon to buy arms and ammunition where we can find them quickest, as we were at the outbreak of the Civil War. That opportunity can be preserved only by our insisting now on the policy we have followed and shall continue to follow despite Austro-German objections, objections which we never should have heard had those nations been able to land supplies obtained in the United States with the same facility which attended the operations of the Allies. The latter get what they want or the greater part of what they want. The Teutonic Allies cannot land anything."

This part of the note especially merits attention: "Perceiving, as it does, that the adoption of the principle that it is the duty of a neutral to prohibit the sale of arms and ammunition to a belligerent during the progress of a war would inevitably give the advantage to the belligerent which had encouraged the manufacture of munitions in time of peace and which had laid in vast stores of arms and ammunition in anticipation of war, the Government of the United States is convinced that the adoption of the theory would force militarism on the world and work against that universal peace which is the desire and purpose of all nations which exalt justice and right progress in their relations with one another."

## NOTE TO GERMANY IN FRYE CASE.

The text of the latest note to Germany, on the case of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, which was sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was made public Aug. 17. In accepting payment for the loss of the Frye this Government stipulates that it shall be understood that the payment shall be "without prejudice to the contention of the Government of the United States, that the sinking of the Frye was without legal justification." And that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the "immediate" submission to arbitration of the question of legal justification for the sinking, "in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaty stipulations." In a note dated July 30 the German government suggested an agreement, providing that each government designate an expert, and the two experts fix the amount of indemnity to be paid for the Frye's loss. As an alternative proposition, Germany suggested that the differences between the two governments over the Frye be referred to arbitration. The United States accepts both propositions, subject to German agreement, and requests that the question of treaty interpretation be submitted forthwith for arbitration, pursuant to Article 38 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes. The United States further says that it will be necessary to determine, pending the decision of the arbitrators, whether the German government shall conduct its naval operations in accordance with its interpretation or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States. This means that the United States desires to have settled during the progress of the European war the question whether a German warship has the right to sink an American merchant ship carrying contraband. An expression of the views of the German government is invited on this point.

## BRITISH VIEW OF BLOCKADING.

A closely reasoned analysis of the British reply to the American note against the holding up of American cargoes destined to neutral ports appears in The New Republic from Edward S. Corwin. Taking up the citation of the case of the ship Springbok by Great Britain as a justification for its present action, Mr. Corwin says: "In the Springbok case goods consigned ostensibly to British West Indian ports were seized before they reached their immediate destination, and confiscated on the ground that their ultimate destination was certain blockaded ports of the South. In other words, the goods in question suffered the penalty ordinarily im-

posed under the British-American view of blockade upon goods and vessels shown to be intending the infraction of a regularly established blockade: that, and nothing more. But the British Orders-in-Council purport to authorize the interception of cargoes destined to pass through the unblockaded ports of neutrals, over a land frontier also unblockaded, into the interior of the enemy country. The goods are intercepted not because their passage constitutes an infraction of an existing blockade—an act penalized by international law—but because it renders less efficacious a blockade elsewhere established of enemy ports, an entirely innocent act under international law." Mr. Corwin does not touch upon a feature of this Springbok case, which has been singularly ignored in this controversy, although we called attention to it some time ago, namely, that the British Orders-in-Council dealt with the holding up of cargoes between one country as a shipper and another as a receiver; in other words two neutrals, whereas in the Springbok case, even granting that the goods were intended for delivery at Nassau, British West Indies, a second neutral was not involved; the shipment was merely from one part of England to another part, no other country being involved. Furthermore, there is no question that any neutral country has the right to trade with Germany in contraband or non-contraband goods, for Germany is an independent country, just as Denmark, Sweden or Norway is an independent country. But in the Civil War the question of independence as a country did not enter into the question of the goods on the Springbok destined for the Confederacy. Those shipments were for a part of the United States then in a state of rebellion, but nevertheless a part of the United States, and the United States had the right to prohibit the shipment of certain goods to that part of her domain just as now, if a national prohibitory law were in effect, she would have the right to stop all shipments of liquor to any part of her territory.

## FRENCH DECISION IN DACIA CASE.

The decision of the French Prize Court in the case of the former German steamer Dacia, which obtained American registry in January, 1915, and was seized by a French cruiser while bound, with cargo, for Bremen, with cotton, was made public Aug. 16. The court finds no proof that the transfer of registry was not made to save the ship from risk of capture in accordance with the laws of war, but that on the contrary, the ship, under her new flag, was making a voyage for which she had been loaded while still under an enemy flag. Therefore the court finds the transfer "tainted with fraud and against the rights of belligerents," and orders the steamer confiscated as a prize.

## THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

The Pan-American appeal to the people of Mexico issued from Washington on Aug. 11, calling upon them to gather in convention upon Mexican territory, neutralized for the purpose, to create a provisional government, does not give much promise of accomplishing its purpose. While General Villa has announced his readiness to enter into a conference or convention at any time for a discussion of plans to establish a stable government, it seems certain that General Carranza and a number of his supporters will not do so. General Carranza wants recognition by the United States Government. Great Britain, however, and the other Powers of Europe which have large property interests in Mexico have been sounded on the peace plan proposed by the United States and the Latin American republics and have indicated that they will recognize any government that may be set up south of the border as a result.

There have been some clashes on the border between United States soldiers and Mexicans, and on Aug. 16 armed Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande at a ford near Mercedes, attacking an outpost of half a dozen United States cavalrymen at Saenz. Ranger Lieutenant Reynau, at Mercedes, telephoned Adjutant General Hutchings, of Texas, at Brownsville, that Corporal Wilman, of Troop C, 12th U.S. Cav., was killed, and Lieut. Roy O. Henry, of the same troop, was wounded.

The 26th Infantry, from Texas City, went on duty at Brownsville Aug. 16. About seventy-five men of the 26th were left at Kingsville, 115 miles north of Brownsville, and more than two companies went on patrol at Harlingen, between Brownsville and Kingsville. Batteries E and F, 5th Artillery, were ordered from Fort Sill, Okla., to Brownsville Aug. 14.

The War Department on Aug. 14 gave out the following statement: "It is now established beyond doubt that a considerable portion of a band of outlaws came from Mexico and were officers and soldiers of Carranza's forces, doubtless acting without authority of their chiefs. Once on this side of the river, they were joined by about twenty-five Texas Mexicans, all well armed and mounted, and proceeded to raid the country as far as Norias."

Orders were sent by Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on Aug. 16, directing that the battleships New Hampshire and Louisiana proceed to Vera Cruz. The two ships were in the Gulf of Mexico. The official explanation of the ordering the battleships to Vera Cruz was that they are to relieve the gunboat Sacramento, which has taken the Brazilian and Guatemalan Ministers to New Orleans, and the gunboat Marietta, which has been ordered to Progreso temporarily.

## THE TROUBLES IN HAYTI.

With the election of General Dartiguenave as President of Hayti on Aug. 12 affairs in the island are now making for the better, but owing to the hostility of rebels in the interior it is believed that it will be some time yet before the United States Navy forces can be safely withdrawn. The officers and men under Rear Admiral W. B. Caperton, U.S.N., have done splendid work in bringing order out of chaos and putting down anarchy. The better element of Haytians fully realize this fact and appreciate it.

Northern Hayti, it is reported, generally disapproves the election of Dartiguenave, and citizens at Cap Haitien strongly favor Dr. Rosalvo Bobo. As soon as the Bobo and Zamor factions learned of the action of the Haytian Congress in electing Dartiguenave as President there was a demonstration. The troops in the mountains surrounding Cap Haitien declared against Dartiguenave.

Admiral Caperton reports that when Dartiguenave was elected he addressed the populace and informed them that he had never been a chief of any faction, band or group, and that it is his intention to govern solely for the benefit of Hayti, according to the constitution and according to the laws. He afterward expressed appreciation of the assistance rendered by American forces,

through whose agency alone, he stated, it had been possible to hold an election free from intimidation.

On account of the disturbed conditions in and around Cap Haitien, due to the Bobo and Zamor factions, it was necessary on Aug. 13 to take military control of the town and conduct affairs in the same manner as at Port-au-Prince. Five hundred additional marines were landed there on Aug. 18. Civil officials are employed where it is possible, and Admiral Caperton reported that suitable men could be obtained. Commander Olmsted, commanding the Nashville, has been placed in charge and has a battalion of bluejackets from the Connecticut on shore at Cap Haitien to assist in maintaining order. Appeals for protection have been received from Port-au-Prince, about fifty miles northwest of Cap Haitien.

The Navy Department received information from Admiral Caperton on Aug. 14 indicating that a state of destitution and extreme want existed at Port-au-Prince. Admiral Caperton suggested that if the Red Cross Society could provide a sum of about \$1,000 for the relief of the poorer classes at Port-au-Prince the deplorable condition could be materially alleviated. The Navy Department communicated with the Red Cross, and within a few minutes after the request was preferred the secretary, Charles L. Magee, placed in the custody of the Navy Department a check for \$1,000, which was immediately telegraphed to Admiral Caperton for the relief of the sufferers. Admiral Caperton reports that Lieut. E. G. Oberlin, U.S.N., has been put in charge of relief work at Port-au-Prince and that he is being assisted by a committee consisting of Archbishop Picleon, Reverend Turnbull, U.S. Vice Consul Battist, Senators Lherisson and Villard, Mme. Vue Filsaime, President and Mme. Esolages, treasurer of St. Vincent's Hospital.

Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., who arrived at Port-au-Prince on board the Tennessee on Aug. 15, has relieved Colonel Cole of command of the land forces at Port-au-Prince. Colonel Kane has been placed in command of the 2d Regiment of Marines at Port-au-Prince. The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Marines has been sent on board the Tennessee to Cap Haitien for duty ashore. Colonel Cole has been placed in command of this force.

Admiral Caperton reported on Aug. 19 that the U.S.S. Castine landed one company of marines at St. Marc, Hayti, and has assumed control of that town. The occupation of St. Marc will serve to guard the food supply for the city of Port-au-Prince. Among the dissatisfied residents of St. Marc an attempt was made, Admiral Caperton said, to organize an armed opposition to the landing force, but this effort was not successful, and some dissatisfied Haytians with arms left for the mountains before the landing occurred.

## PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

Among the many plausible arguments advanced by those who up to a year ago asserted there would never be another great war we recall particularly that which named the terrific money cost as prohibitory. Recent events in the financial world tend to prove that the prophecy was correct as to the fabulous sums required, although even this factor has failed to prevent or even restrict the war.

The pound sterling is no longer the world standard and the warring nations are compelled to pay for food and munitions in American dollars. The exchange rates are declining rapidly, so that the dollar is to-day the only reliable standard of value among the great nations. Vast sums in gold and American securities which have been owned abroad are now being shipped to the United States.

It is asserted that the amount of war contracts on which full or nearly full payments will be due Oct. 1 will approximate \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000, which huge sum is additional to the \$1,000,000,000 owed by Europe to the United States at the close of the fiscal year June 30.

The United States Department of Commerce statement shows the following remarkable effects of the war upon American business: Exports of crude foodstuffs and food animals for the fiscal year amounted to \$507,000,000, as against \$137,000,000 in 1914; manufactured foodstuffs totaled \$452,000,000, compared with \$293,000,000 in 1914; horses were exported to the value of \$64,000,000 and mules \$12,726,000.

The most notable event in England's prosecution of the war has been the adoption of national registration. Every person between fifteen and sixty-five years of age has been called upon for certain information which will undoubtedly be used for purposes of enforced military service and for the better organization of laborers required for public service. The first British colony to adopt compulsory military service is the Straits Settlement, where all men between eighteen and fifty-five have been ordered for training.

An unexpected factor has appeared in the north of Europe, where there has developed the possibility of an active alliance of Sweden with Germany against Russia. There is small doubt that the great increase in importations in Sweden in the past year has been in the nature of an open door of foreign supplies for Germany.

## THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the northern sector the principal activity has been that of the artillery, which has been in action before Lombaertzyde and Saint Georges, both close to the sea on opposite sides of the Yser, within a mile of Nieupoort; and at Boesinghe, on the west of the canal, three miles north of Ypres. The famous bridgehead at Dixmude, thrice lost and as often retaken by the Belgians, has remained in their hands after another and particularly desperate assault, in which the Germans again reached the trench, but found it untenable because of the deadly fire of several batteries of 3-inch guns.

On the Ypres front the fighting subsided after the British troops abandoned the untenable trenches which were captured south of Hooze. The positions taken north of Hooze have been retained and the defensive consolidations effected. In the sector north of Arras there is no resumption of the fighting on a large scale which distinguished this front for so many weeks in May and June; the news despatches record frequent bombardments and almost every night there are attacks back and forth with bombs and grenades.

From the Labyrinth to Souchez both sides are on the qui vive to break up any storming parties which may be gathered in the hope that a sudden midnight rush might win a few yards in the opposing entrenchments. On both sides the defensive organization is so complete that it would be impossible to make any extensive gains without enormous sacrifices. The explosion of a mine destroyed some German works east of the Lille road, and a munitions depot was blown up near Monchy, five miles east of Arras.

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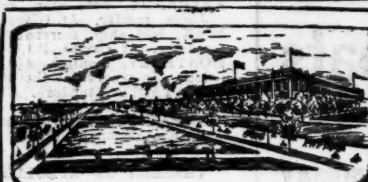
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